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VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, MARCH 7, 1909

TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES

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This line shows a large range in style. Plain, embossed, hand pierced, and cut glass silver mounted.

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BETTER FEELING IN COAL FIELDS

Good Prospects of Agreement
Between the Miners and
Operators

SUSPENSION NOT LIKELY

President Lewis Cordially Received By Officials of Companies

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 6.—Having completed arrangements, so far as the miners' representatives are concerned, for the meeting between the officers of the United Mine Workers and the anthracite coal operators in Philadelphia on Thursday next for the purpose of making a new agreement between the men and their employers, Mr. Lewis, national president of the miners' organization, left late today for Indianapolis.

Mr. Lewis will remain at the national headquarters until Tuesday, and will reach Philadelphia on Wednesday afternoon. He put in a busy day in this vicinity, visiting Pittston and Hazleton for the purpose of inviting the individual operators to participate in next week's conference. Mr. Lewis called upon W. L. Calk, president of the Individual Operators' association, and extended him an invitation to attend the meeting, and it was accepted. The organization of which Mr. Calk is the president represents practically all the independent operators in the region, and he participated in the negotiations three years ago, when the present three years' agreement was arranged. This agreement expires on March 31.

There is a distinctly better feeling in the hard coal fields regarding the outcome of the negotiations. This is no doubt due to the cordial manner in which Mr. Lewis says he was received by the president of the coal-carrying roads when he met them individually in New York and Philadelphia to arrange a conference. Business men say they feel there will be no trouble, and that they look for only a short suspension of work. If, indeed, there is any stoppage in the mining of coal. The business interests of the entire region are almost unanimous for a three year agreement, in order to avoid an annual disturbance in business.

Neither Mr. Lewis, his associates, nor the operators in this section will discuss the situation in advance of the negotiations.

Not Talking.

Hazleton, Pa., March 6.—Asked whether he believed there would be a strike in the anthracite coal fields, President Lewis, just before leaving for the west, said: "Even if I knew I could not talk."

A meeting of the district executive board was held here this afternoon. It is reported that operators are willing to make certain concessions if the miners sign a long term agreement.

South Australia Wheat Field.
Adelaide, S.A., March 6.—The Earl of Dudley anticipates that the Malco wheat district will rival Manitoba in the future.

Railway Bills Passed

Ottawa, March 6.—The Commons has passed the bills respecting the Southern Central Pacific Railway company (Dr. McIntyre, Strathcona) and the Hudson's Bay and Pacific Railway company (Mr. Cash).

Head of Rubber Company Dies

Toronto, March 6.—H. D. Warren, president and treasurer of the Gutta-percha and Rubber Manufacturing company, died at his home here last night after a lingering illness. He was born in Brooklyn in 1861.

Sale of Fish Prohibited

Ottawa, March 6.—An order-in-council has been passed prohibiting the sale and export of black bass, maskinonge and speckled trout for five years from May 30, 1909, taken from the waters of the province of Ontario.

Conservation Commission.

Washington, March 6.—The conservation commission will continue its existence under the Taft administration. This conclusion was reached today at a conference between President Taft and the members of the joint committee representing the state conservation organization and the national organization appointed last December.

Clemency Refused.

Regina, Sask., March 6.—Word has been received from the department of justice at Ottawa refusing the petition for clemency in the case of the Evers brothers, serving two years and two and a half years in B. C. Alton and Edmonton penitentiaries respectively for theft. The petitions were widely signed, and were headed by Hon. Walter Scott, premier of Saskatchewan.

CASTRO FORBIDDEN TO ENTER VENEZUELA

Ex-President Plans to Use
Nicaragua as Base of
Operations

Paris, March 6.—Senator Jose Paul, the Venezuelan envoy to Europe, has left here for Berlin. He is authority for the statement that President Gomez has forbidden both Cipriano Castro and his wife to enter Venezuela. He is of the opinion that Castro will proceed from Europe to Nicaragua, to consult with President Zelaya, of that country, who is his friend. He hopes to get in touch with his partisans in Venezuela from Nicaragua, but Senator Paul does not think he has any chance of success. The director of the French Cable Company, who was expelled from Venezuela some time ago by President Castro, has left France on the steamer Guadeloupe, for La Guayra and Caracas. He has full powers to treat directly with the Venezuelan government in settling the dispute with the cable company. As soon as this is accomplished, France and Venezuela will sign a protocol referring to arbitration all questions still pending.

DENIES RUMOR

Captain the Hon. R. G. Tatlow, minister of finance, denied the rumor to the effect that he would shortly resign from the present provincial government owing to the pressure of his private business interests. The rumor was in circulation in Vancouver yesterday and was published in the World, the Liberal organ of that city.

Alleged "Dumping."

Washington, March 6.—The alleged practice of foreign manufacturers selling goods in this country at a price lower than that obtained at home was the subject of an inquiry introduced today by Mr. Galligan. The resolution, which was agreed to, directs the secretary of state to "procure through consular and other representatives abroad all available information relating to the practice of foreigners selling in this country at a price lower than the domestic prices set, and to communicate the information to the senate at the earliest possible date."

DANGERS OF AFRICA

Chicago University Professor Thinks
Mr. Roosevelt Will Fall Victim to Fever

Chicago, March 6.—Theodore Roosevelt will never return to the United States alive if he carries out his announced intentions of exploring the dark regions of Africa in quest of big game.

This is the opinion of Professor Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, whose prophecy is based upon his knowledge of the dangers of that country, particularly the insidious fevers, through his expedition to the Congo Free State. The ex-president according to the educator, will invade a section of the country where few white men have ventured heretofore, on account of the fatal nature of the prevailing epidemic and the Sleeping Sickness.

"His danger," said the professor, "will not lie in the ferociousness of animals which dwell there, but in the fever which every explorer has come to fear and which have taken the lives of many adventurers. I have visited Africa and have known the extent of these. I had a fever peculiar to that portion of the country. I visited there nine different times and narrowly escaped with my life. The ex-president has not the temperament or the temper of a man who would withstand the dangers of the climate he plans to visit."

POWERS WATCH HARBIN AFFAIRS

Diplomatic Circles Feel Hopeful of Settlement Being Reached

RAILWAYS MAKE TROUBLE

Ambition May Be Curbed By Foreign Office at St. Petersburg

Washington, March 6.—The diplomatic view of the situation at Harbin, where the railroad companies are trying to control local affairs, was more hopeful in tone today among the representatives of those powers having interests in the far east, and which are determined that the terms of the Portsmouth treaty shall be complied with and China's rights in Manchuria preserved.

This optimistic feeling is prompted by the fact that the Russian foreign office, as stated in last night's despatches from St. Petersburg, has taken a hand, looking to the amelioration of conditions by advocating a modification of the railroad policy and the option of the foreign office plan for the government of all towns in the railroad zone.

That the situation is complicated by political features is realized by well informed diplomatic circles, due to the powerful influences exerted by the railroads, whose interests are paramount in Manchuria, and which if eliminated from participation in local affairs will lose much of their prestige. No information on the general subject is being given out at the state department, where the belief is expressed that an amicable settlement of the whole controversy may yet be reached.

VARIOUS RUMORS

Movements of Prominent Wrestlers
Shrouded in Mystery

Montreal, March 6.—The latest movements of the big men in the local wrestling fraternity are shrouded in mystery. Wittig, the Chicago promoter and match maker, arrived in town and had a secret conference with Frank Gotch and the directors of the Canadian Athletic club. He then immediately decided to sail for England. The Canadian Athletic club has discovered through a friend of theirs at present in the Sultan's domains, a Turk that is more formidable than the present tourist, Mahmoud.

The new Turk it is claimed is stronger all around than Mahmoud, and that he is capable of throwing Yousif in ten or twelve minutes at the most. The club immediately on the receipt of the news called the man an offer that is not likely to be turned down.

It will be remembered that Wittig is the man that brought Hackenschmidt and Gotch together in Chicago some time ago, and perhaps the Chicagoan has induced Frank to take on the new Turk and left for Turkey via England to return with him to America.

GERMAN SUSPICIONS REGARDING LIBERIA

Trade Circles Inclined to Expect Annexation By the United States

Berlin, March 6.—The proposal made in Washington to send a special commission to Liberia, to investigate and report on conditions there, has aroused suspicion in some German trading circles as to whether the United States does not meditate the ultimate annexation of the republic, after first assuming a protectorate over it. The Westphalian Gazette, which represents manufacturing and commercial interests, goes at length into the subject. It alludes to what it calls the American policy of conquest, and warns the German government to be watchful. The foreign office has been informed of the conditions that led to the proposal to send out this American commission.

Wireless for Storm Times.

Philadelphia, March 6.—One result of the wire prostration due to the blizzard of Wednesday night will be the establishment by the city of a wireless plant on top of the city hall tower. The top of the tower is 537 feet from the ground, and a powerful wireless outfit would put Philadelphia in touch with any municipality or sea station operating a wireless plant within a radius of a thousand miles. Profiting by the examples furnished by the plight in which Baltimore now finds itself, cut off entirely from wire communication with the outside world, city officials today began the work preliminary to the erection of a plant that will keep Philadelphia in touch no matter to what extent land lines may be prostrated.

PLAGUE AT GUAYAQUIL

Sixty New Cases Reported During the Month of February—Yellow Fever Also Raging

Guayaquil, Ecuador, March 6.—During the month of February sixty new cases of bubonic plague were reported in Guayaquil, of which eleven were fatal. Thirty-one cases of yellow fever also were reported during that month, of which sixteen were fatal.

Struck by Engine.

Biggar, Sask., March 6.—Robert Heavy, night coal watchman on the G.T.P., was found dead on the track half a mile west of the station this morning. It is supposed that he was walking to his work facing a snow-storm when the engine struck him. His wife is in Ireland, and a married daughter lives here.

Winding-Up Order

Toronto, March 6.—An order for the winding-up of the Canada Tinplate and Sheet Steel Company, Limited, of Morrisburg, Ont., has been granted by Chief Justice Mulock, on petition of the American Securities company, a creditor to the extent of \$78,000. The liabilities are \$225,000, but the assets when realized on may show a small surplus. The liquidation entered upon is directed at the old company, not the new one.

For Criminal Negligence

Guelph, Ont., March 6.—Engineer Conrad Kennedy was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment this morning on the charge of criminal negligence in connection with the collision at Harriston on Jan. 27, in which Brakeman Smith and Fireman Root lost their lives. Sentence was suspended in the case of Conductor Fleming, Fireman Alexander and Brakemen Jackson and Burman, who were also charged with criminal negligence.

P. E. I. Finances.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., March 6.—Premier Hazard in bringing down the budget last night estimated the ordinary expenditure next year at \$362,786; capital expenditure, \$30,423; revenue, \$370,195, a net increase of \$3,593 from last year. He expected the revenue to be increased over the above amount through refunds from the Dominion on account of certain payments in connection with the administration of criminal justice. The total debt of the province is \$850,611, against which there are assets at Ottawa of \$893,000.

BALKAN PROSPECTS SOMEWHAT GLOOMY

Austria Refuses Intervention
By Powers in Dispute
With Servia

Berlin, March 6.—The situation between Austria-Hungary and Servia, arising from the efforts of the latter country to secure compensation for the annexation by the dual monarchy of Bosnia and Herzegovina, was today acknowledged to be disquieting. There is, however, this advantage, the issues are more clearly defined than before. It can be said with authority that everything now depends upon the position Russia takes in the matter.

The situation stands as follows: Servia has undoubtedly renounced all her direct demands, both territorial and economic, but at the same time she charged Russia to place these demands before an international conference. Austria-Hungary declined to accept such a conference before the points at issue with Servia are settled.

Austria-Hungary is prepared to grant favorable commercial and economic compensation to Servia if Servia consents to negotiate direct, but should a conference be called to deal with these questions Austria-Hungary, with the support of Germany, would oppose any concessions. Austria-Hungary should be called to ratify agreements already made, and they do not recognize the right of the powers in any way to intervene in the questions concerning two independent nations. It is affirmed also that Turkey is inclined to hold to a similar view. The Porte fears that if such a conference awarded Servia compensation from Austria-Hungary, then Servia would demand territorial compensation from Turkey.

The provisional commercial agreement between Austria-Hungary and Servia expires on March 31st, and Austria-Hungary is willing to make the new agreement more advantageous if Servia will abstain from seeking foreign intervention, and settle the question alone. Up to the present time she has not intimated whether or not she will accept the Servian mandate to approach the powers.

Although there is no serious anxiety regarding the eventual peaceful outcome of this controversy, a certain disquieting tension was evidenced today in official circles.

Vienna, March 6.—Count Forgach, the Austro-Hungarian minister at Belgrade, has been instructed to inform the Servian government that owing to the attitude maintained by Servia for the last month the government of the dual monarchy, to its regret, has not been in a position to submit a renewal of the commercial treaty with Servia which expires on March 31st, for parliamentary sanction. The Austro-Hungarian government, Count Forgach is instructed to add, cherishes the hope that Servia, as it is generally understood, has in accordance with the advice of the powers, decided to change her policy with regard to Bosnia and Herzegovina, and will notify Vienna of this wise resolution as well as of her intention to maintain peaceful and neighborly relations with Austria-Hungary. As soon as this notification is received, Austria-Hungary will be prepared to negotiate the questions of trade intercourse pending between the two countries.

Berlin, March 6.—The comments of the evening papers on the Austro-Servian situation are pessimistic, but hope is expressed that Russia will make known her intentions to favor a peaceful solution. The Vossische Zeitung summarizes the situation as follows: "Russia has an unthankful task. If she refuses to carry out the wishes of Servia, it is to be feared that Servia will throw herself upon the Austrian bayonets. If, on the other hand, Russia exercises the slightest compulsion on Austria-Hungary, it is probable that the dual monarchy will grasp the sword as the only means of cutting the Servian knot."

MEMBERS SEEK SOME CHANGES

Resolutions of Importance to
Be Proposed in House of
Commons

IMPERIAL STAFF SCHEME

Vote For Victoria Immigration
Building Criticised in
Supply

Ottawa, March 6.—Notice of three important resolutions was given in the Commons last night. Col. Worthington desires a committee to investigate the expenditure of the militia department since 1903, and to report whether additional safeguards should be provided in respect of it. Mr. McLean (Lunenburg) wants the Commons railway committee restricted to a membership of 50. It now numbers 200 and is considered cumbersome. Mr. Gordon will move for the appointment of a standing committee to pass upon all estimates before submitting them to the House. He sets forth in his resolution that this would not only facilitate the passage of the various votes but would prevent waste of time and safeguard the expenditure of unduly large sums where unnecessary. Mr. Gordon also sets forth that it would aid in the adoption of a policy of keeping the expenditures as far as practicable within the limits of income.

The senate yesterday gave the third reading to Senator Campbell's bill relating to the water carriage of goods. The second reading was given to the Grand Trunk Pacific bill for a union station at Portage la Prairie, to the bill to amend the Railway Act so as to facilitate actions against government railways by parties whose stock is killed, and the bill by Senator G. W. Ross to incorporate the governing council of the Salvation Army in Canada, for the purpose of enabling Army property to be invested in them.

Correspondence between the Dominion and Imperial governments in regard to the organization of an imperial general staff was laid before parliament yesterday. A member from the Army corps will report itself as well aware that the self-governing dominions could not give a guarantee that contingents would be forthcoming for service in any part of the empire in the event of war. At the same time they fully realized that the feelings of loyalty and affection towards the mother country entertained by the overseas dominions would operate as powerfully in the hour of trial as they did during the recent war in South Africa. In supply last night, on the British Columbian public buildings, Mr. Barnard (Victoria), criticised the further expenditure of money to complete the immigration building at Victoria. He argued that it was not needed, on account of the small white immigration.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley, minister of public works, claimed that it was needed for any immigration emergencies. Mr. Taylor asked if the building was to be erected in view of prospective Oriental immigration in the future.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley said that there was no idea along those lines. The arrangement with Japan would hold, restricting Orientals. Mr. Taylor urged that there should be no Oriental immigration at all. The building was absolutely useless.

Mr. Barnard asked why the building was requisitioned just at the time that the Japanese treaty went through. It looked as if the government thought that there would be a large influx of Japanese as a result of that treaty.

The item carried. Mr. Taylor urged upon the government the necessity of a post office at Chilliwack. Might not a temporary building be put up?

Hon. Dr. Pugsley could offer no hope this year, but he might do something next session. An arrangement might be made for temporary increased accommodation.

Last of Fateful Steamer

New Brunswick, N.J., March 6.—The barge Maryland, formerly the steamboat General Slocum, on which more than a thousand persons lost their lives a few years ago, sank at South River yesterday. The barge was loaded with 500,000 brick consigned to a New York contractor. The weight of her load sank the boat so deep that the bottom scraped along a rock which tore a hole of considerable size. The Slocum was rebuilt and converted into a barge some time after the disaster in the East river, New York.

DISCUSSING CANADA

British Unemployed Who Do Not Care to Go on the Land—Emigration of Children

London, March 6.—At a meeting of the central unemployed body, Mr. Hurley said that only fifty per cent of unemployed emigrants to Canada went on the land, and asked if greater precautions were now being taken. Mr. Halsell, chairman of the immigration commission, reported that the authorities had arranged that the Dominion agents, and that it had been impossible to foresee the fact that the American crisis would upset everything.

At a meeting of Chorlton union board of guardians, Mrs. Garrett moved that the clerk should inform the Manchester boys' and girls' refugees, which had asked the board if they had any children for emigration to Canada, that they did not intend to send any children to Canada during 1909. Mrs. Garrett did this because of unsatisfactory reports as to wages and general labor conditions in Canada. A member of the board proposed that before the matter was discussed inquiries should be made among the children as to whether any of them wished to go to Canada, as they had been told it was like going to a park. This was agreed to.

Notice to Contractors

Architects are requested to submit drawings in competition for a combined passenger station and office building to be erected in Vancouver by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited.

The latest date on which competitive plans will be received is April 25th, 1909.

Application for the programme outlining the terms of the competition should be made immediately, by letter, to Mr. R. H. Sperling, General Manager, corner of Hastings and Carrall streets, Vancouver.

The owner reserves the right to reject any or all plans submitted.

British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Ltd.

Vancouver, B. C., March 1, 1909.

GARDEN SEEDS

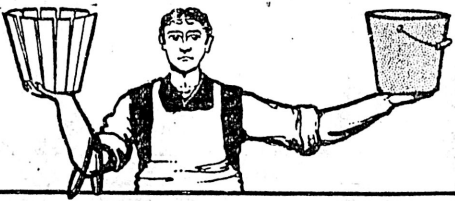
Now is the time to begin planting—See our window display

MAY'S NORTHERN GROWN SEED, per packet.....5¢
D. M. FERRY SEEDS, per packet.....5¢
STEELE-BRIGGS SEEDS, per packet.....5¢

EARLY ROSE AND BURBANK SEED POTATOES
Per Hundred Pounds, \$2.25

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Mr. Wise Grocer says:

The One Big Difference

between the Ordinary, Wooden, Wire-hooped Pall or Tub and the Pall or Tub made of **EDDY'S FIBREWARE** is that the former loses its hoops and goes back into the pieces which formed it, while the latter is a solid, hardened, lasting mass, without a hoop or seam.

And, besides, EDDY'S FIBRE PALLS AND TUBS have many features that you'd never get the good of if you purchased the inferior wooden articles. Positively Perish in getting EDDY'S.

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Just before Spring cleaning there are a hundred and one things about the house that can be renovated with Jap-a-lac. You can use it to good purpose from the cellar to the garret.

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Our Marble is on the market and in demand.

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No garden should be without a few plants of this delicious fruit. A very prolific bearer.

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Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes.

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NAVAL SCHEME IS DRAWING ATTENTION

Correspondent of the London Spectator Endorses Plan By a Victorian

The Spectator (London) in its issue for the 13th inst., February 13, has appended communication, which appeared under the caption "Canada and the Navy." The writer is dealing with the article forwarded to Lord Milner by Mr. C. A. Gregg, of the editorial staff of the Colonist, which the paper has published in the London Times.

Sir,—Knowing the importance attached by the Spectator to the question of national defence, I venture to call attention to the article entitled "Canada and the Navy" in the Times of January 13. It is important as indicating Canadian feeling on the question, and it would be interesting to hear opinions on the practicability of the scheme which is suggested in it from those of your readers who possess expert knowledge in naval matters. Briefly summarized, the proposals are as follows. It is stated that the Canadian government intend to lay the foundation of a "navy" by constructing "fishery cruisers of a semi-warship type." Apart from fishery purposes, the writer contends that such vessels will be of great use in fighting ships for purposes of warfare, and he suggests as an alternative that some of the retired, but still thoroughly serviceable, British warships should be acquired by the Canadian government from the admiralty.

It is probably true, as Lord Milner stated at Toronto, that a closer imperial organization can only develop from a practice of "doing things together." The letter in question is interesting, if for nothing else, in making a positive suggestion based on an analysis of the existing situation. It is also obvious that any proposal, to be practicable, must consider both the naval and the political exigencies of the case. There is every reason to believe in the accuracy of the writer's description of Canadian sentiment. "We have people in Canada loyal to the core," but in a maze of doubt how to proceed. What causes this maze of doubt? Two reasons at least can be indicated. Together with loyalty to the empire is growing a strong Canadian national spirit. It is no more necessarily inconsistent with imperial loyalty than the pride felt by a Scotsman in Scotland. But it demands that Canadians as such should be able to be proud of any share in imperial work undertaken by Canada. It is, therefore, unfortunate that there should still implicitly exist in Canadian mind a fear of interference by the imperial government in local affairs, and of a reluctance to accord Canada a voice in controlling imperial policy, even when she helps to bear the burden. Such fears have nowadays little foundation in fact, but they may be a potent factor in the hands of a politician when it is desired, perhaps for other reasons, to oppose some "forward" proposal. A second reason for hesitancy is indicated by the writer when he states that "Canadians are a very busy people." This absorption in the material development of the country operates in several ways. It prevents men inquiring into the truth of allegations that Canadian autonomy is threatened by some proposal. Again, the future greatness of Canada is accepted, and no doubt rightly, as an article of faith. But the claims of business allow little time for reflecting what will be the comparative greatness of Canada in independence, or as a leading member of the British confederacy; and for considering, as the present is the formative period, what steps should be taken now if proper preparation is to be made for the future.

The Canadian situation, therefore, is one in which various reasons normally combine to prevent the genuine imperial sentiment from producing its full effect. The proposal in question appears to utilize the strong points of that situation while avoiding the difficulties, and therein lies its value. It would directly remedy one particular cause of complaint. The excellent naval station at Esquimalt is now derelict. The Canadian government undertook the work of imperial defence in the Pacific, and the British squadron was consequently withdrawn. So far, however, the only result is that Esquimalt is deserted, and, "as Canadians dearly love the sight of a battleship," the effect of its forlorn condition on important sections of public opinion in British Columbia is most unfortunate. By the present suggestion the situation at Esquimalt, as at Halifax, would be remedied at a minimum cost. The general effect, however, of the proposal would be wider. The demand for a naval force would be met in a way which would be of benefit to the empire, and in which they would be, not rival aspirations, but complementary to one another. Again, there would be no derogation from the principle of local autonomy; and yet, with the development of opinion and of circumstances, evolution would be possible on the lines of co-ordination of control, interchange of officers or of units, and homogeneity of design. From the naval point of view, therefore, as from the political, the proposal appears prima facie to be practicable. Whether it can only be decided by expert opinion. It would be interesting, therefore, to hear such an opinion, both as to its value in itself, and in comparison with the other alternatives sometimes suggested. In any case, sir, the article in question, coming from a source which is so important in the representation which it gives of Canadian feeling on so vital a subject, and this must be my excuse in having trespassed to so great an extent on your valuable space,—I am, Sir, etc., D. S.

(That Canada should organize a naval force of her own is, in our opinion, quite clear. That is a kind of autonomy which will not in the least interfere with the true imperialism. (We are well aware of the Admiralty objections to local navies, but though we acknowledge their theoretical soundness, we are convinced that they are unsound in practice, for they do not look to the alternative, which is no Canadian naval force of any sort or kind, and they ignore the educational effect of a navy which is a nation's own.) Whether it would be better for Canada to buy new ships or buy old vessels from the Admiralty we cannot attempt to decide.—ED. Spectator.)

Far North Board of Trade

Edmonton, March 5.—Lesser Slave Lake set an example for other progressive districts in the north by forming a local board of trade, of which G. Butler is secretary. At a recent meeting of the board a wagon road to Edmonton was discussed, and resolutions

Ten Cents

Parcels ten pounds and under delivered to any part of the city for the above small charge.

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were drawn up to be forwarded to the government. These men ask for a road south of Lesser Slave Lake, past Fort Assinaboline and Morinville. It is pointed out that a good road along this course would shorten the journey to Edmonton from Lesser Slave Lake by four days, and that use could be made of it in all seasons of the year.

MILITIA ORDERS

List of Those Recommended For Certificates—Additional Money Prizes

Orders have been issued by Lieut.-Col. Hall, commanding the Fifth regiment, as follows:

1. General Order.—The following extract from G.O. 9, Jan. 1, 1909, is published for general information: "5th British Columbia Regiment. Lieut. W. A. Irving is retired on promotion to the permanent force, 10th Dec. 1908."

2. Posted.—The following man having been passed by the adjutant is posted to No. 2 company: No. 160, Gunner A. R. Price, 1-3-09.

3. Appointment.—The officer commanding has been pleased to approve the following appointments in No. 3 company: To be gunners: No. 247, Tpt. A. McDougall; No. 289, Tpt. B. Martin.

4. Signallers.—Signallers will in future parade on Fridays at 8 p.m. in place of Monday evenings as heretofore.

5. Specialists.—The next tri-annual test for specialists will take place on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m. Gunlayers for 12 pr. Q.P. test will parade at Black Rock battery, all other specialists at Fort Macaulay. Any specialists failing to attend at the time and place mentioned will be disqualified. Dress, undress uniform.

6. D.A.A. Prizes.—The following additional money prizes having been awarded by the Dominion Artillery association will be distributed at next regimental parade: No. 1 company, Corp. H. R. Selfe, 1st prize, \$5; No. 2 company, Gunner J. Stuckey, 1st prize, \$5; No. 2 company, Gunner H. Baker, 2nd prize, \$3; No. 3 company, Gunner J. Fleury, 1st prize, \$5; No. 3 company, Gunner G. A. R. Wilson, 2nd prize, \$3.

7. Royal School of Artillery.—The following N.C.O.s and men attending the recent R.S.A. have been recommended for certificates as follows: No. 187, Gunner W. J. Wilby, for sergeant; No. 110, C.-S.-M. J. Caven, for staff-sergeant; No. 272, Serg. G. S. Carr, for staff-sergeant; No. 261, Gunner H. O. Savage, for sergeant; No. 138, Corp. W. C. Thompson, for sergeant; No. 64, Gunner W. B. Gordon, for sergeant; No. 299, Gunner F. B. Elworthy, for corporal; No. 37, D. Rochford, for corporal; No. 140, Gunner A. Bredford, for corporal; No. 135, Gunner T. Osborn, for corporal; No. 169, Gunner A. G. Merry, for corporal; No. 47, Corp. H. J. Selk, for corporal; No. 237, Gunner J. E. Sears, for corporal; No. 106, Corp. H. Matthews, for corporal; No. 79, Serg. G. H. Swarbrick, for sergeant; O.C. companies may recommend any of the above men for promotion.

8. Officers' Meeting.—The regular monthly meeting of the officers' mess will be held in the drill hall on Thursday, 11th inst., at 8.30 p.m. Dress, undress uniform.

9. Battery Inspection.—The officer commanding will inspect B group and F group of No. 3 and No. 2 companies on Monday, 8th inst. and Wednesday, next 10th inst., respectively, and the Duhed battery of No. 1 company on Tuesday next, the 9th inst. Dress, undress.

10. Armouries.—N.C.O.s and men of any company are strictly forbidden to enter another company's armoury under any condition.

11. Sergeants' Meeting.—The regular monthly meeting of the sergeants' mess will be held in the drill hall on Thursday next, the 11th inst., at 8 p.m.

12. Rifle Association Meeting.—A committee meeting of the 5th Regiment Rifle association will be held in the drill hall on Tuesday next, the 9th inst.

13. Bugle Band.—The bugle band will in future parade for practice on Thursdays instead of Friday evenings as heretofore.

14. Clothing.—Officers commanding companies may reissue uniforms to the N.C.O.s and men of their companies. (Sgd.) W. Ridgway-Wilson, Major, Adjutant, Fifth Regt. C.G.A.

HOO-HOO HOUSE AT FAIR

Lumbermen Accept Site at Alaska-Yukon Pacific Grounds

The site for the Hoo-Hoo House which is to be erected by the lumbermen on the grounds of the A.-Y.-P. Exposition was formally accepted yesterday by the Hoo-Hoo House committee and ratified by the Exposition management. The club house will be located between the Washington and the Forestry buildings on a knoll overlooking Lake Washington. The ground is now being cleared and construction will be commenced March 1st. On this day the Hoo-Hoo of Seattle, a crowd of about 100,000, several hundred strong to witness the breaking of the ground and the laying of the foundation.

Members who were present at the selection of the site were Charles E. Patten, president of the Hoo-Hoo House Association, and a member of the Supreme Nine of Hoo-Hoo, W. P. Lockwood, vice-president, Fred. H. Gilman, secretary, W. L. Ewart, treasurer, E. W. Harbaugh, B. R. Lewis, Spokane, and Ellsworth P. Story, the architect.

Plans for building have already been submitted to the Exposition management and the contracts for the construction have been let under the direction of Mr. Story.

The cost of the house, its furnishing and maintenance will be \$15,000. It will be of the bungalow type, covering a ground area of 72 x 52 feet. The interior design will be that of an old English tavern with large brick fire-place in the main room. Special features of the building will be the rest rooms for ladies and smoking rooms for gentlemen with a musician balcony on the second floor and a broad veranda surrounding the house on three sides.

\$8,000 has already been subscribed by the lumbermen of the Northwest

and subscriptions are being received daily from all parts of the country, and it will only be a matter of a few weeks' work until \$15,000 is raised. The spirit which has built up the Northwest territory has not been lacking in this instance.

PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN

Great Quantity of Literature Being Circulated Through Medium of Railways

Large quantities of advertising matter setting forth the attractions and resources of the various counties in the Pacific Coast States are arriving here daily at the offices of the Northern Pacific. These publications, all attractively gotten up and illustrated, are sent in return for the large quantity of literature issued by the late Tourist association, which has been secured by the railway company and sent to all its agents throughout the United States. In all the company's ticket offices can now be found literature setting forth the attractions of Victoria. Travelers booked for the coast are furnished with this and in this way it is confidently expected that during the coming A. Y. P. fair many persons, who probably know Victoria only by name, will be attracted this way.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH

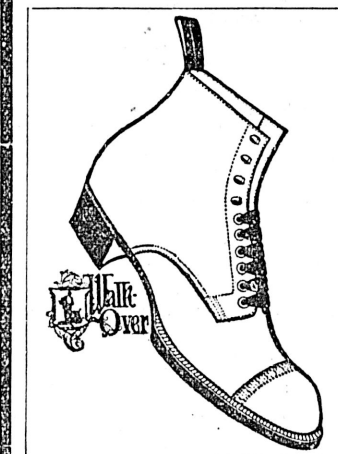
Coroner's Jury Investigate Death of Bernard Nickerson, Drowned in Upper Harbor

That Bernard Nickerson's death was accidental was the verdict returned by the coroner's jury which yesterday investigated the circumstances of the drowning. Frank Murcher, one of the men employed in the work of moving a sealing schooner in the upper harbor on Tuesday morning last told of Nickerson rowing out to the schooner to make fast a line, of his climbing up the side of the schooner and falling off into the water. He sank almost immediately. Robert Evans, who assisted in the search for the body, on Friday morning, identified the body as that of Nickerson. The jury was composed of Charles Davis, foreman, James Wood, Henry Marr, James Melville, R. Evans, Frank Gustafson. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the headquarters of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, of which deceased was a member, to Ross Bay cemetery. The order's funeral service will be conducted by the president. The pallbearers will be members.

Professor Wickens' Pupils
The pupils of Prof. E. G. Wickens

JAS. H. TOMLINSON & CO., GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA

EASTER FOOTWEAR



This may seem a little previous, but with that Spring feeling, your thoughts naturally turn to New Shoes, and we would like you to come and look at the New Spring Styles of "Dorothy Dodd" Shoes for Ladies and Walk-Over Shoes for Men. They really are nice—all the latest styles and colors. We are proud of them and would like YOU to see them.

Our Special Bargains have been very successful, and for Friday and Saturday we offer great opportunities for the thrifty buyers.

MEN'S WALK-OVERS, patent colt, blucher cut, regular \$6.00. For.....\$4.75
MEN'S PATENT COLT BLUCHER CUT—Goodyear welted, regular \$5. For.....\$3.95
MEN'S BOX CALF LACED BOOTS—Heavy sewed soles. Regular \$3. For.....\$2.25
MEN'S LEATHER HOUSE SLIP-PERS, for.....75c

LADIES' VICI KID BLUCHER CUT BOOTS. Regular \$2.50. For.....\$1.65
LADIES' VICI KID COMFORT SLIP-PERS, one strap, low heels, turn sole. Reg. \$2.50, for.....\$1.40
LADIES' FINE KID BOOT, blucher cut, a very dressy boot. Regular price \$4.00, for.....\$2.85

Those are genuine reductions, not fake sale prices, and you can show them to your friends.

THEY ARE FOR THESE TWO DAYS ONLY

Jas. H. Tomlinson & Co.

(Successors to Ideal Shoe Store)

Government Street, Opposite Spencer's

BOX 290



SPRING BLOCKS

Christy's, Stetson's and Scott's newest Hats are here awaiting selection of smart dresses; all the new browns, sage, bottle and other greens; some have the bow at the back, all most becoming styles. Prices \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.00.

F. A. GOWEN Amalgamated with **T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO.**
The Gentlemen's Store - - - 1112 Government Street

Nothing purer or better made than



Milk Chocolate Sticks, Medallions, Croquettes, Cream Bars etc. Have you tried Maple Buds?

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Electrical Fixtures

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Only first class material used. Workmanship guaranteed. Prices right.

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EIGHTEEN BILLS PASSED BY LEGISLATURE

Week in House Was the Busiest Since Opening of Session

The fact that eighteen bills were passed during the week in the legislature indicates the activity of that body between Monday and Saturday. Every effort was made by the Government to make expeditious work of the business of the session, and the results mentioned show that their energy was not entirely wasted. Of these bills seven were private measures and the remaining eleven public bills.

It was believed in the earlier part of the week that the session might be brought to a close by Friday night, or possibly by a Saturday sitting. But these hopes were dissipated when the Water Bill came up before the committee of the whole House. The length of the bill, which contains 311 sections, would make it at best a slow order of business, while the continual protests lodged by the Opposition members have multiplied its vexatiousness several times. It is probable that several entire sittings will be devoted to the bill this week. The field is fairly open now for the Water bill and the Grand Trunk Pacific measure, the less important matters, as well as the private bills, being now well cleared from the order paper.

The principal point of contention against the Water bill was the question of allowing an appeal from the decisions of the proposed board of investigation. This tribunal is to be appointed under the act for the purpose of adjudicating upon all water records, present and future, and the bill as drafted made the board's decision final. On the instance of Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) provision was made for appeal to the full court, and to the supreme court when that has been established in the province.

The Medical Bill

The Medical bill, which promised to make a great deal of debate in the House, passed through committee during comparatively mild weather. However, two of the most important sections, dealing with the definition of the words "practice of medicine" and therefore, defining the limitations of practitioners, were reserved for future decision.

The Medical bill led to an interesting decision in the House, one which knew no party lines whatever. This was over the five-year course of study in medical schools. The bill provides that the Medical Council of British Columbia shall require an applicant for registration to produce a certificate from some medical school requiring a five-year course. This will take effect, practically speaking, in 1910, or in the case of students entering medical schools in 1912. Mr. Bowser thought the clause unfair to the schools now requiring a four-year course, while Dr. Young was enthusiastic in his support of the regulation. The attorney-general was voted down.

Not the least interesting of the week's debates were those on the resolution brought in by Mr. (Delta) and Mr. Hawthorthwaite (Nanaimo) respectively, and dealing with the price of coal and the local option question.

Some Resolutions

Mr. Oliver's contention was that it was "up to" the province to appoint a Royal Commission to find out whether or not a coal combine exists in British Columbia, and to inquire into possible methods of regulating the price of that commodity to the consumer. Referred to Mr. McGuire (Vancouver) the government wing maintained that the proper authorities to make such an investigation were to be found at Ottawa. Mr. McGuire brought in an amendment to this effect to Mr. Oliver's resolution, and was sustained. The student of theoretical political economy would have been sadly afflicted to hear the views expressed in that debate by the members of the Socialist contingent. Both Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks) and Mr. Hawthorthwaite (Nanaimo) took a highly intellectual view of the matter, maintaining that such things as the price of coal were regulated automatically by the law of supply and demand, and that if the coal operators were making undue profits, capital would be at once diverted to coal mines, and the prices forced down.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite's amendment regarding local option was also interesting, in that it commits the government to an entirely new policy on this question. The plan is to appoint a Royal commission to investigate the workings of the Gothenburg system, which maintains in Norway and Sweden, and see whether it can be introduced in this province. The Opposition was a unit against the resolution, which was supported by a large government majority, and adopted.

Two points of order are hanging fire, pending the decision of the Speaker. As the rules of the House always come more into prominence as the session wears to a close, and the struggle between Government and Opposition waxes fiercer, it may be interesting to mention these matters.

Points of Order

The premier introduced a bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation act, the main provision of which was a clause aimed to relieve small collieries, which are unable to support a separate board of examiners, by having a general board. The bill passed through all the stages to third reading, and at that juncture Mr. Hawthorthwaite (Nanaimo) introduced an amendment whereby Orientals would be excluded from obtaining certificates as qualified coal miners. When this was moved Mr. McBride declared that the member for Nanaimo was out of order, as the amendment had nothing to do with the main subject of the bill. The Speaker reserved his ruling.

The other point of order came up in connection with a bill to amalgamate the mining rights and water rights of John Hopp in the Cariboo country. This bill was hotly opposed by the members for Cariboo, and by the Opposition generally. Finally Mr. Oliver (Delta) raised the question that the bill was out of order as coming from a private member, and affecting the disposition of Crown property. It had been introduced by Mr. Thomson (Victoria). On this matter also the Speaker reserved decision.

The List of Bills

The public bills passed during the week were as follows: The supply bill (minister of finance); a bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulations act, by making safety-clutches compulsory (Mr. Hawthorthwaite); a bill to amend the Land Registry act (Mr. Bowser); a bill to amend the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines act,

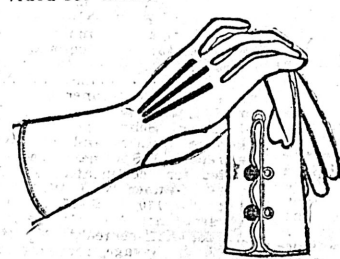
EVERYTHING
READY-TO-WEAR
FOR LADIES
AND
CHILDREN

Campbell
"THE FASHION CENTRE"

THE HOME
OF THE
DRESS
BEAUTIFUL
AND
EXCLUSIVE

Costumes

WE CORDIALLY INVITE you to visit our showrooms, where you will find a display of costumes, gowns, and coats of surpassing grace and beauty. We should deem it a favor if you would examine these exquisite creations, and note the perfect tailoring—but—above all—we desire you should carefully examine the prices: You will be surprised at their moderation and wonder how such beautiful materials and workmanship can be sold at such low prices. You will then understand why the best and most economically gowned women in the West invariably equip their wardrobes at CAMPBELL'S. This season's prices should be within the reach of all, for instance: PRINCESS Gowns from \$16.50; LADIES' WALKING COSTUMES from \$12.75; MISSES' COSTUMES from \$12.75; and as for the bairns and baby, there is no end to the quantity, quality, and beauty of the wealth of garments we have provided for them.



DENT'S
LADIES' GLOVES
\$1

The
Ladies' Store

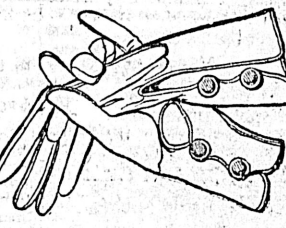
Angus Campbell & Co.
LIMITED.
1010 Gov't St.

FINE
FRENCH
GLOVES
\$1



Corsets

THE SHEATHLIKE FORM which is the predominating motif in all the prevailing costume fashions, necessitated a radical departure in corset shapes. We have all the new shapes in the leading corsets—new goods, fresh from the most renowned corsetiers, in such quantities and covering such a wide range as to make our corset department the best equipped in the West. The comfort of our customers, in the fitting and trying on of corsets, is a leading feature in our business. The pockets of our customers are never unduly taxed, as the following range of prices will abundantly demonstrate: "NEMO," self-reducing corsets, for which we are sole agents in Victoria, from \$3.50 to \$6.50. "LA VEDA," the queen of corsets, for which we are also sole agents, \$4.25 to \$6.25. "C. B.," a la spirite, from \$1.50 to \$4.75. "W. B. nuform," from \$1.50 to \$4.50. "D. & A.," from \$1.00 to \$4.25. "CROMPTON'S" CORSETS, from 90c. to \$2.75. GIRDLER CORSETS, from 25c. up. HYGIENIC WAISTS, from 30c. up.



SEE OUR WINDOWS

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Hold Sales at Private Residences by Arrangement

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A quantity of first-class Household Furniture; also a few houses and Building Sites.
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H. W. Davies, M.A.A. AND SONS
Auctioneers, Valuers, Business Brokers, Job Stock Dealers, Real Estate Agents.

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Anything under the sun.
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WANTED: HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Or any other goods, to any amount.
Auction Sale at Salerooms

Every Friday 2 p.m.

House sale conducted by arrangement.

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Donations Acknowledged

The following list of donations are gratefully acknowledged at the Aged Women's Home for January and February:

January—Mrs. J. Heald, 3 dozen fresh eggs; Mrs. C. Kent, 2 dozen oranges and reading matter; Mrs. Jos. Phillips, cushion; Mrs. Holmes, Craigflower road, 2 quarts milk daily; Mr. J. E. Painter, 1 cord split wood; Mrs. Arthur Robertson, east, \$10.00; Mr. J. J. Wilson, \$5.00; A Friend, \$5.00; A Friend, per Mrs. Lyle, \$2.00; A Friend, \$1.00; Mrs. Wm. Grant, \$10.00; Mrs. Frank Grant, \$2.00.
February—Mrs. A. Morley, corn-

Maynard & Son AUCTIONEERS

Instructed by the owners we will sell at our salesroom, 1314 Broad St., for convenience of sale on

FRIDAY, 12th, 2 p.m.

ELEGANT OAK FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

SPLENDID HEINTZMAN PIANO

also

Jersey Cow and Calf,

3 Dozen Thoroughbred Brown Leghorn Chickens.

This furniture will be hauled to the rooms on Wednesday and on view Thursday afternoon. Chickens and cow Friday morning. Full particulars later.

MAYNARD & SON, AUCTIONEERS

starch; Miss Goodall, stockings and reading matter; Miss Lange, 2 dozen oranges; A Friend, 2 pair knitted socks; Mrs. Goodacre, cake and preserved ginger; Mrs. Dempster, a cape; Mrs. McGregor, doughnuts; Mrs. Dougall, Cook street, a cape; Mrs. McTavish, Sen., reading matter; Mrs. E. Codd, reading matter; Mrs. M. Jenkins, clothes basket; Mrs. Marr, reading matter.

Besides the above three bedrooms have been beautifully furnished, one by Mrs. Max Lelser, one by the Ladies of the Maccabees and one by Daughters of Rebecca. The ladies of the last named order have also donated a handsome inlaid linoleum to the large new dining room to the extent of over one hundred yards. There are several corridors still need covering of a like nature and the ladies in charge of the institution, while thanking their friends for their extreme liberality, would now be very grateful for donations suitable for these.

Mrs. Roy Troup's Rehearsals

Mrs. Roy Troup is singing Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Empress hotel this week.

Benefit Concert

For the benefit of a widow and large family in distressed circumstances, a concert will be held in the public hall at Colwood on Wednesday evening. The arrangements for the programme are in the hands of J. G. Brown, who will be assisted by a number of entertainers from Victoria.

Stricken With Appendicitis

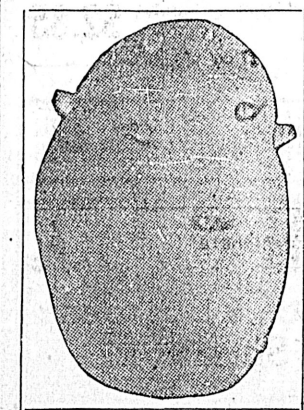
N. N. Clague, of Prince Rupert, who has been a guest at the Driad hotel since Wednesday, was taken suddenly ill yesterday morning and removed to the Jubilee hospital, where his illness was diagnosed as appendicitis. He was operated on in the afternoon by Dr. Jones and stood the operation well.

Seed Potatoes ARE SCARCE

We have large stocks of the following well known varieties: Early Rose, Rochester Rose, Beauty of Hebron, Burbank, Sutton's Reliance, Sutton's Superlative.

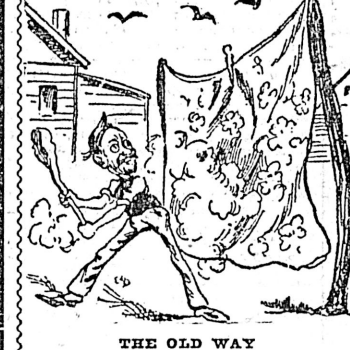
Also a limited stock of Early King, first grade at Westminster fair 1908. Order early. We will reserve for you.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.



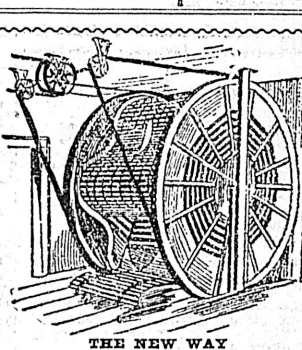
Spring Cleaning is Made Easy

With the Use of Our Electric Carpet Cleaner



THE OLD WAY

Carpets cleaned in this way last longer than those cleaned in any other way, because when a carpet is taken up the floor can be cleaned and if the carpet is worn in places it can be altered, thus the carpet wears longer and more evenly. Our charges are very moderate, being only



THE NEW WAY

ten cents per yard for taking up, cleaning and relaying. Now is the time to have your carpet work done; before the Spring rush begins. Send in your order early and we will not disappoint you.

"Veribrite"

The magic Polish for Furniture will help to make Spring cleaning easy. We have never had anything to equal it for cleaning and polishing furniture—old or new, it works wonders.

25c and 50c per Bottle
Come in and get a sample free.

Repairing

We make a specialty of Upholstery and Mattress Repairing. We have a splendid assortment of coverings. We will be pleased to call and give you a figure on your spring cleaning. Our help is experienced and obliging.

Dutch Auction

Are you going to let the other fellow get it? Remember some one has to decide the price on this handsome Mission Diningroom Suite. It is a snap at Monday's price, as the regular price was \$135.00.

Monday's Price \$101

SMITH & CHAMPION

1420 Douglas Street. Near City Hall. Phone 718.

10 Cent Parcel Delivery

Is the greatest convenience of the age. This service is yours for the small sum of ten cents within the city limits and fifteen cents in outlying districts for a package weighing from one to ten pounds. Be sure that the name, address and street number is legibly written. Then

Phone 129
We do the rest.
THE VICTORIA TRANSFER CO.
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BY SPECIAL WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT.
TO H.H.M. THE KING

The Popular London Dry Gin is

VICKERS' GIN
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BY SPECIAL WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT.
TO H.H.M. THE PRINCE OF WALES

The Colonist.

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27 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 35 cents per month, or 75 cents, if paid in advance. Mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada, except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

One year \$5.00
Six months 2.50
Three months 1.25
London Office, 95-92 Fleet Street

Sunday, March 7, 1909

ISLAND DEVELOPMENT.

The growth of interest in the development of Vancouver Island is very gratifying. The people seem to be becoming thoroughly alive to this exceedingly important matter, and we predict that a public sentiment will be aroused that cannot be resisted. The question is not a mere passing one. It has a bearing upon the whole future. Pressed to its legitimate conclusion, it will mean that the people, who have for years hoped against hope to see the Island become what it is fitted by nature to become, will have their anticipations realized, and receive the legitimate reward of their industry and investments.

The movement, which has been so auspiciously inaugurated, must be kept up. It is absolutely non-political. It should find expression, however, in such a way that the politicians will not dare disregard it. It is the duty of the people of the Island to strengthen the hands of their representatives in asking for the adoption of a policy which will enable the Island to come into its own. There is no hostility in the movement to other localities. Indeed the people of the Island wish to make common cause with every other part of the Island. They will not sanction any dog-in-the-manger policy. They will only ask that they shall have fair play.

The people of the Island have reached the conclusion that the psychological moment has come for action, and they may be trusted not to allow it to go unimproved. They expect, and they have a right to expect, that their efforts will meet with sympathetic support from the people of the Mainland.

While we have in mind just now chiefly what the provincial government may be in a position to do, we are not unmindful of the fact that the Dominion government may also do much. We ask Mr. Ralph Smith not to permit the present occasion to pass by without making known upon the floor of the House of Commons the ideas of the people of the Island and giving their expectations his hearty endorsement. We ask Mr. Barnard not to allow the session to pass without addressing the House on this very important subject. Let us sink politics' out of sight while we work together for the general good.

THE NOON RECESS

The majority of the teachers of the city have concluded that an hour's recess at noon is sufficient for school children. Judging from the discussion at the Teachers' Institute the men wanted an hour and a half and the ladies thought an hour was long enough. In saying that the men wanted an hour and a half, we do not desire to be understood that the men wanted the longer recess for their own happiness and convenience. Perish such an ignoble thought! It is true that one of the ladies suggested something like that when she hinted that the men ought to live the simple life and not eat so heartily at noon time, but this was doubtless meant in a Pickwickian sense only. The ordinary man teacher is doubtless content with a book of verses, or the morning paper, underneath the bough, a jug of milk, and even would prefer to dispense with the "Thou" at lunch time, and think he had recess "enow" in one hour for all practical purposes. The men were influenced doubtless by no other consideration than the fact that they were boys once themselves and know how it is. Now every healthy boy knows perfectly well that to go home, get your lunch, go back to school and try to play any kind of a game at all in an hour is only a vanity and vexation of spirit.

The principal thing in the lunch hour with a boy is not lunch, and if the ladies think it is they will know better when they have boys of their own. The rule with a boy as to the mid-day meal during the school days is, "First bolt your lunch and then bolt yourself." Enjoying the digestion of an ostrich, he scorns the rule of hygiene. He will run home and fill up while overheated with hastily eaten food, rush back to the school-ground again without waiting for the food to begin the operation of digestion, rush about like a wild Indian, go into school in a glorious perspiration, sit in a draught without taking cold, get out of school again and keep going at high pressure until dinner time, eat enough for two men, be as restless as a colt until it is time to go to bed, and then sleep the sleep of the just, with a smile on his mischievous face that shows all's well within the rugged little body. Such an animal wants an hour and a half, two hours and any longer time, he can get for the noon recess. The men teachers have not forgotten this. But as for the ladies, God bless 'em, they

are not built that way. They were girls once, and not very long ago, most of them are only girls now; and they know that when school is out a girl takes another girl's arm and saunters leisurely along, that she arrives home cool and clean, cats at leisure, saunters back to school and has not the least desire to romp herself into fever heat during the few minutes at her disposal. So the grown-up girls, who teach in our schools, think an hour is long enough time for lunch. The ladies have had their way. As we ventured to remark when discussing the suffragette movement, they always get their way when they really want to, and the luncheon recess is only to be an hour long. We are sorry for the men; but do not think any sympathy need be wasted on the boys.

THE PRICE OF COAL.

Everyone, except those who mine it and possibly those who sell it, thinks the price of coal for local consumption is too high; but there is room for a very wide difference of opinion as to whether the provincial government is the proper body to appoint a commission to investigate the cost of production and the possible existence of a combine to keep up prices. It is easy to talk about appointing commissions and easy enough to appoint them; but after they are appointed, questions of jurisdiction might arise, and the appointment might be of little value. Under the British North America Act the right to deal with Trade and Commerce is vested in the Dominion Parliament. It is true that in respect to the liquor traffic and certain other matters it has been held that for revenue, for police purposes and for the control of municipalities, the local legislatures may constitutionally enact measures which must of necessity interfere with trade and commerce, just as the Dominion Parliament must, often in the exercise of its powers, trench upon "property and civil rights," which are expressly left in the jurisdiction of the local legislatures. This over-lapping of jurisdiction cannot be avoided; but it is open to very grave question if the local legislatures could justify an inquiry of the nature proposed by Mr. Oliver's resolution. If the subject is not within the jurisdiction of the provinces, it would follow that the commission would have no power to compel the attendance of witnesses or to insist upon their giving testimony under oath. If a commission of doubtful jurisdiction were appointed to examine into an important private business, we may rest assured that those whose affairs were about to be probed would raise the question of jurisdiction at once, and the inquiry would bring up in the courts, unless the commission voluntarily went out of business. On the other hand, there is no doubt about the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament in the premises, and Dr. McGuire's amendment, which was adopted, provides for a reference of the question to the Dominion government. It is true that a similar recommendation was sent to Ottawa last session by the provincial house, and has been pigeon-holed up to date. Perhaps a better fate will attend the new request of the House. If not, the provincial government cannot be blamed.

HAD HEARD OF VICTORIA.

When the Vancouver delegation was before Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and that gentleman was replying to their request for the improvement of their harbor in the course of which they said that they look for a great future for their home town, Sir Wilfrid Laurier remarked that he "had heard of Victoria" in that connection. This is much the best thing that has been said about Victoria at Ottawa for a long time. Sir Wilfrid certainly could not have heard of Victoria as a possible seaport of national magnitude from any speech that has been made in the House of Commons during the last ten years, for our representatives never seem to find it convenient to say anything along that line.

We suggest that this is a good time to let other people than the Prime Minister hear of Victoria as a potential commercial depot. Let us make an active campaign. Let us not be afraid to talk. It is necessary to talk long and often in order to secure recognition of the just claims of a city. Let us no longer make the mistake of supposing that everybody knows as much of this city as the people residing here do. When Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, or Mr. Mann, or Mr. Hays or any other railway man, comes to see us, do not let us content ourselves with paying them compliments and sitting, like little birds with open mouths, waiting for such crumbs of comfort as they may be willing to let fall. Let us be prepared to tell them what we think they ought to do. Every one, who knows the history of the Empress Hotel, is aware that the Canadian Pacific Railway company were only induced after much persuasion to build it. The officers of that road did not believe the hotel was necessary or that it would pay. Now they are going to enlarge it. Here we have an object lesson worth laying to heart. We know our own case better than any one else can possibly know it. Let us not be shame-faced about presenting it. Let us make it so that every person will be able to say that he "has heard of Victoria."

Spring comes gently in this section of the continent of America, but in the middle and eastern portion its arrival is impeded by the Storm King who hates to surrender his position. For the next three or four weeks the dispatches will recite the trying experiences which are an annual feature of life in that section.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are always glad to get letters from correspondents, even though we cannot undertake to print anything like all of them. We try the best we can to meet all reasonable requests and manage some times to do things which are hardly reasonable. But there are some things which we will not undertake to do. We will not undertake to explain to every person who writes a letter why we do not print it. In the first place it is a loss of time to do so, for no person is ever satisfied with the reasons given, and the result is that a lot of talk goes on which only ruffles the temper of both parties to it. Another thing that we will not undertake to do is to return letters. Some people seem to be under the impression that every newspaper holds itself in duty bound to keep correspondence not printed until the writer calls for it. The Colonist has often been asked several weeks after an unimportant letter was received to give it back to the writer. If a letter is worth printing, it is worth copying by the person who writes it, and if he thinks it too much trouble to copy what he writes, he has no good reason to think the editor of a newspaper will think it worth while to save the original letter. On one other point an observation may not be out of place. When the average individual writes to a paper, he thinks that his letter will of necessity appear in print next morning. If it does not, he almost always feels hurt. We have had correspondents take up several issues of the paper and argue that certain things might have been left out in order that their letters might have been printed. We try to be obliging in these matters. We like to get short letters dealing with important questions. The public likes to read such letters. But newspapers are first of all newspapers, or at least they ought to be, and news must have preference. We had an indignant letter from a correspondent several days ago because we did not print a letter, that would have made four columns of the paper, upon a subject in which not five people in the city would have taken any interest whatever.

The coal operators of Pennsylvania want reciprocity in coal with Canada. British Columbia would have small objection to such an arrangement.

It is said that the Central American republics are about to go to war. They must have exercised a tremendous restraint to have refrained for so long from indulging in a habit which seems to have become chronic.

Everyone will hope that Dr. Grenfell, of Labrador mission work fame, may be able to accept the invitation extended to him by the Canadian Club of this city to deliver an address here at an early date.

We observe from a press dispatch which we had yesterday that there are 110 Chinese laundries in Winnipeg. Possibly the men who are operating laundries in that city employing white labor could say some pretty forcible things about the danger of an Oriental invasion, if they cared to do so.

The Vancouver World had a story that Captain Tatlow was going to retire from public life. The Captain says that he isn't. We think most people will believe the Captain and be very glad that he is going to remain in an office the duties of which he has discharged in an exceedingly acceptable manner.

The announcement that the Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. has acquired large interests in copper claims on Moresby Island, in the Queen Charlotte group, is very interesting. The entry into that field of so strong a concern should mean much for the mineral development of the district.

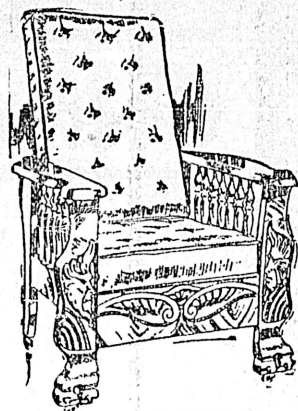
Just in passing we may mention for the benefit of those whom it may concern that Victoria is not languishing at the present time for more law, but wants arrangements made for more water for use in the future and the very near future. We would like to suggest to the Mayor and Aldermen that if they could get rid of the Esquimalt Water Works Company they would get rid of a great deal of prospective trouble in the shape of lawsuits.

On another page we reproduce a letter which appears in the London Spectator relative to a proposal advanced by a member of the editorial staff of the Colonist for the creation of the nucleus of a Canadian navy. The idea has elicited the most favorable comment throughout the Dominion and in influential circles in England, and the hope is therefore entertained that it may be found practicable. The writer of the letter to the Spectator makes an allusion to the situation at Esquimalt which possesses a special local interest.

The question of Senate reform is now open for discussion, and there seems a greater prospect than ever before for some practical steps being taken in that direction. On Friday Senator Scott moved a resolution to the effect that the time had arrived for so amending the constitution of the Upper House as to bring the mode of selecting Senators more in harmony with public opinion. He outlined the salient facts of his proposal as an elected element of approximately two-thirds, and one-third appointed. There is much that is attractive about this plan, and it will certainly commend itself to a large section of the electorate who complain of the existing order of things. If a proper distribution of representatives is provided, Senator Scott's first proposal in that respect was absurd.

WEILER BROS.

Morris Chairs The Very Latest Arrivals



We have a splendid new line of Morris Chairs—leather upholstered styles—just received. This is one of the finest lines in these popular chairs we have ever shown.

Designs are much above the ordinary, finish is superior, and altogether they are a superior lot. Pleased to have you come in and see these handsome furniture pieces.

MORRIS CHAIRS—In these we show many new designs. The best artists in Mission Designing have contributed. Made in Mission design and finished Early English. Upholstered in Spanish leather. Price, each, is \$40.00

MORRIS CHAIRS—Another line of Morris Chairs just in. A smaller design, but just as stylish and worthy. Priced at, each \$35.00

MORRIS CHAIRS—Another line of these popular chairs. These are priced at a popular price. Selected oak, leather upholstered. Each . . . \$30.00

THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST

WEILER BROS.

Island Development

FOSTER THE HOME INDUSTRIES

IN ALMOST EVERY PAPER we hear "Island Development." Boards of Trade and newspapers are boosting the opening of trails and the building of railroads—all very excellent but you yourself can do much toward this Island Development by patronizing your own home industries.

Factories employing skilled workmen are the very best assets in the building up of your city. Patronize the products of these factories and your money is kept in circulation at home.

These men live here, they have their families here and their wage is spent in supplying their needs—everybody gets a share.

The pay roll of our furniture factory alone is \$50,000.00 yearly. This all circulates in your own home city. It's an item to think about when purchasing your furniture needs—especially when you take into consideration the splendid values we offer in "Weiler Made" Furniture.

Chic, New Haviland China Handsome Dinner Services Just In

We have just marked a big shipment of that famous china—GENUINE HAVILAND. This is the daintiest china we have ever shown, and we want you to come in and see it. No obligation to purchase—not the slightest—we just want you to see what we consider about the "last word" in china.

And for such dainty ware you'll find the prices fair indeed. We can only hold the exclusive sale for this line by selling a quantity, and we are pricing these Dinner Services at a price that'll move these and many more in a hurry.

Come in and let us show you these handsome services at—

\$50, \$80 and \$100

Cups and Saucers, Fruit Sets, Salad Sets
Priced Right

A New Drapery Store

Our new Drapery Store is fast getting into proper shape—carpenters are rushing work so that we may show our splendid new Spring Curtains and Curtainings.

This department, when completed, will be one of the finest in Canada, and by far the best in Western Canada. It'll be a pleasant place to shop.

Then on the same floor we are making a pleasant Ladies' Rest Room—a place where womenkind may come and rest or write or meet their friends. There'll be a delightful view of the harbor and the busiest of Victoria's streets. Magazines to read—all the comforts of a comfy home.

Other changes in other departments are in contemplation, we are planning to serve you better.

Squares That Wear Well

We have a grand assortment of those worthy Crossley Diamond Tapestry Squares. These popular squares have gained their greatest popularity through being such excellent wearers. They stand lots of hard and steady wear.

In this collection you'll find many excellent patterns and a fine choice of colorings. The size range is broad enough to fit most any room.

Crossley Diamond Tapestry Squares have but one seam and have no mitres—a feature that makes them worth more than the other sort.

Size 9ft. x 9ft. \$12.00
Size 10ft. 6in. x 9ft. . . \$16.00
Size 12ft. x 9ft. \$18.00

Size 12ft. x 10ft. 6in. \$20.00
Size 13ft. 6in x 10ft. 6. \$22.50
Size 13ft. 6in x 12ft. \$24.00

Let Us Thoroughly Clean Your Carpets Without Injury

Let us thoroughly CLEAN your carpet—take all the dirt and dust out of it and show you the CLEANED carpet free from dust. And we do this without the slightest injury to the carpet.

There is only one way to THOROUGHLY CLEAN your home in the Spring Cleaning Time, and that is by having the carpets taken up and cleaned and scrubbing the floors. That is real Spring Cleaning—anything less savors of delinquent servants who forget corners when sweeping. Our men take up the carpet and relay it for you promptly.

Then if you want some old carpets repaired or remade to fit other rooms, our staff of carpet workmen are prepared to do this work in a prompt and efficient manner.

First Quality Linoleums

Are you aware that there are several qualities in Linoleums—"Firsts" and "Seconds"—and some still lower than the "Seconds"? "Seconds" are defective rolls thrown out by reputable makers and never sold by them as "Firsts." One of the main reasons for our big Linoleum business is the "fact that we stock only "Firsts" and get these "Firsts" from the best makers in the world. It'll pay you to purchase your Linoleums from us.

Printed Linoleums from 50¢
Inlaid Linoleums from 85¢

SEND FOR THIS FREE BOOK

This is a beautiful book of more than 300 pages. Everything is beautifully illustrated, carefully described and priced. This makes shopping by mail through the medium of our Mail Order Department a simple and satisfactory matter.

Furnishers
of—

**HOMES
HOTELS, CLUBS
BOATS**

Weiler Bros
FURNISHERS OF HOMES
VICTORIA, B. C.

Curtain Stretchers

A Good Curtain Stretcher will save you lots of worry and work and save the curtains too. Spring cleaning is due and you'll have curtains to clean—you need one of these curtain stretchers.

Prices range at—
\$1.75 to \$3.50

Swell Chiffoniere \$35

We want to show you the wonderful line of Chiffonieres we show at the popular price of \$35.

In this price we show some really handsome designs, and have in our showrooms today to different designs at this price. Its a collection of more than ordinary worth and a showing you should see.

These come in Golden Oak and Mahogany. The finish is especially fine and the workmanship throughout the very best.

The values are certainly better than ordinary. Come in and let us show what we can offer you at \$35.00.

Others at \$18 to \$125

**WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR
"OSTERMOOR" MATTRESSES \$15**

Furnishers
of—

**CHURCHES
SCHOOLS, STORES
OFFICES**



New Haven, March 5.—In a ten-mile race at the Second Regiment armory

FOR SALE—Large four-roomed cottage and full sized lot on Graham Street, only. \$1,700.00

Wanted:—South African Scrip

We have several tenants for five-roomed cottages.

List your houses with us for quick results.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TRUST CO. LTD

Cor. Broad and View Streets, Victoria, B. C.

TRY OUR

TEN CENT PARCEL DELIVERY

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD.
Telephone 129

NEWS OF THE CITY

Baraca Class Meets

The Baraca class meets in the A. O. U. W. hall, Yates street, at 2.30 this afternoon. The topic is "Converted Finance."

Illustrated Scottish Lecture.

At the illustrated Scottish lecture in the First Congregational church on Wednesday, 10th inst. St. Andrew's society and pipers band will be in attendance with Dr. G. L. Milne as chairman.

Bible Lecturer to Speak

Frank Draper, a bible lecturer of Allegheny, Pa., will deliver discourses in the A. O. U. W. hall on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons and evenings next. His subjects are: "Behold He cometh with clouds, and every eye shall see Him; why, when and how Jesus comes the Second Time; who is the rich man of Jesus' Parable?"

British Israel Class.

The British Israel class will meet on Monday, March 8th, at 8 o'clock p.m. in the Educational room of the Y.M.C.A., Broad street. The subject is: "The people of God's Covenants: Where Are They? 2. Sam. 7:23, and Gen. 18:18. The speaker is E. Middleton.

Boota Singh Made Again.

Boota Singh made still another appearance in the police court yesterday. This time he was charged a white water named James Mitchell, known in local pugilistic circles as "Cockney," with assaulting him. Cockney's story did not sound very convincing, so the case was adjourned to procure the appearance of two men alleged to have witnessed the affair.

An Error Corrected

In the register of births for the year 1908, as given in yesterday's issue, an important typographical error occurred, so far as Cassiar and Vancouver are concerned. The Cassiar figures should show 17 births registered in 1907 and 53 in 1908, or an increase of 36. The Vancouver figures should have been: births in 1907, 1,136; in 1908, 1,254, or an increase of 118.

Beggar Arrested

John Coray, a specimen of the vagrant class, who spent yesterday endeavoring to swindle small change from the gullible public by pretending that he is deaf and dumb, was arrested by Constable Macdonald on Johnson street last night. When taken in charge his speech and hearing had been restored to him. He will be charged with being a vagrant.

New Creamery Building

Work has commenced on the erection of the new building which the Victoria Creamery company will erect on the east side of Broad street, a short distance north of Yates street. It will be two stories in height, will cost in the neighborhood of \$25,000, and will be equipped with an up-to-date sterilizing plant, bottling department and other modern adjuncts of a creamery.

Lecture on Zululand.

Under the auspices of the Friends' Mission, a lecture on "My Experience Among the Zulus," will be delivered in Harmony hall, View street, tomorrow (Monday) evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. The lecturer is Theodore Waters, who has spent some years as a missionary among the Tonga tribe in Natal. The lecture will be illustrated by upwards of one hundred lantern views.

Lecture on India

Miss K. Townsend, who has lately made a tour in India, is announced to give a lecture, illustrated with magic lantern slides, upon work among women and girls in India, at the Cathedral schoolroom tomorrow (Monday) evening at 8 p.m. The meeting is organized by the Women's Auxiliary to Missions, and is open to all. There will be no charge for admission, but a collection will be made for missionary work.

Teasing a Chinaman.

Charlie Hanson was charged in the police court yesterday with having assaulted Arthur Wong, a Chinaman, who speaks good English. Hanson said he only hit at the Chinaman but did not strike him, his motive being "to give the other fellow a hand." The other fellow is a man not in custody, who kicked Wong. The magistrate said that the defendant had been teasing the Chinaman, which was a cowardly thing to do. He imposed a fine of \$5.

Passes Pound By-law.

Hereafter owners of cattle, horses, dogs and other animals which are wont to wander at large unless looked after by their owners will be restrained within proper bounds if the municipal authorities of South Saanich can do it. At the regular fortnightly meeting of the municipal council the pound by-law which has been under consideration for some time was finally passed and the measure, after the proper advertisement, will become law. A large number of minor matters of a routine nature were dealt with by the council, amounts passed and reports received from the various municipal officials.

St. Patrick's Concert

The anniversary of the birth of St. Patrick is never allowed to pass in Victoria without being celebrated in some fashion or other by various societies. One that has for years maintained a high order of merit is that given under the direction of Mr. J. G. Brown, sometimes under one organization and sometimes under another. This year the concert will be under the auspices of the First Presbyterian Church in their large lecture hall, Blanchard street. Among those who have consented to assist are the following well-known artists, to mention whose names is equivalent to guaranteeing the merit of the concert: Mrs. Jesse Longfield, Miss Cocker, Miss Cameron, Mrs. Parsons, Miss Evans, organist, and Mr. H. Shandley, Mr. R. Morrison, Mr. A. Wheeler, Mr. Jesse Longfield, violinist, Mr. G. H. Larrigan, flutist, and Mr. J. G. Brown.



THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., March 6, 1909.

SYNOPSIS.—The barometer remains comparatively high over this province, the fair weather is general with moderate winds along the coast. Rain is falling in California. The weather is fair and moderately cold in the Prairie provinces.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	28	50
Vancouver	28	47
New Westminster	28	52
Kamloops	24	42
Barkerville	20	39
Atlin	4	below 13
Dawson, Y. T.	20	below 1
Calgary, Alta.	6	36
Winnipeg, Man.	19	32
Portland, Ore.	19	51
San Francisco, Cal.	41	52

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday.

Victoria and Vicinity: Light or moderate winds, generally fair not much change in temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, generally fair, not much change in temperature.

SATURDAY.

Highest 50, Lowest 37, Mean 44.

Sunshine, 6 hours, 48 minutes.

TIDE TABLE

Victoria, March, 1909.

Date	Time	High	Time	High	Time	Low	Time	Low
1	1:38	8.7	11:51	5.1	2:38	8.7	11:51	5.1
2	1:40	8.7	11:53	5.1	2:40	8.7	11:53	5.1
3	1:42	8.7	11:55	5.1	2:42	8.7	11:55	5.1
4	1:44	8.7	11:57	5.1	2:44	8.7	11:57	5.1
5	1:46	8.7	11:59	5.1	2:46	8.7	11:59	5.1
6	1:48	8.7	12:01	5.1	2:48	8.7	12:01	5.1
7	1:50	8.7	12:03	5.1	2:50	8.7	12:03	5.1
8	1:52	8.7	12:05	5.1	2:52	8.7	12:05	5.1
9	1:54	8.7	12:07	5.1	2:54	8.7	12:07	5.1
10	1:56	8.7	12:09	5.1	2:56	8.7	12:09	5.1
11	1:58	8.7	12:11	5.1	2:58	8.7	12:11	5.1
12	2:00	8.7	12:13	5.1	3:00	8.7	12:13	5.1
13	2:02	8.7	12:15	5.1	3:02	8.7	12:15	5.1
14	2:04	8.7	12:17	5.1	3:04	8.7	12:17	5.1
15	2:06	8.7	12:19	5.1	3:06	8.7	12:19	5.1
16	2:08	8.7	12:21	5.1	3:08	8.7	12:21	5.1
17	2:10	8.7	12:23	5.1	3:10	8.7	12:23	5.1
18	2:12	8.7	12:25	5.1	3:12	8.7	12:25	5.1
19	2:14	8.7	12:27	5.1	3:14	8.7	12:27	5.1
20	2:16	8.7	12:29	5.1	3:16	8.7	12:29	5.1
21	2:18	8.7	12:31	5.1	3:18	8.7	12:31	5.1
22	2:20	8.7	12:33	5.1	3:20	8.7	12:33	5.1
23	2:22	8.7	12:35	5.1	3:22	8.7	12:35	5.1
24	2:24	8.7	12:37	5.1	3:24	8.7	12:37	5.1
25	2:26	8.7	12:39	5.1	3:26	8.7	12:39	5.1
26	2:28	8.7	12:41	5.1	3:28	8.7	12:41	5.1
27	2:30	8.7	12:43	5.1	3:30	8.7	12:43	5.1
28	2:32	8.7	12:45	5.1	3:32	8.7	12:45	5.1
29	2:34	8.7	12:47	5.1	3:34	8.7	12:47	5.1
30	2:36	8.7	12:49	5.1	3:36	8.7	12:49	5.1
31	2:38	8.7	12:51	5.1	3:38	8.7	12:51	5.1

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish High Water from Low Water.

The height is in feet and tenths of a foot, above the average level of the lowest Low Water in each month of the year. This level is half a foot lower than the datum to which the soundings on the admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are reduced.

THE MAILS

Vancouver and the East

Closes—Daily at 11.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m., except Sunday.

Due—2.30 p.m., except Tuesday, and 7 p.m. daily.

United Kingdom and Foreign

Closes—11.30 p.m., except Sunday and 1.30 p.m.

Due—Daily at 7 p.m.

United States Via Seattle.

Closes—Daily at 3 p.m.

Due—Daily at 2 p.m.

United States via Vancouver

Closes—Daily, except Sunday, at 11.30 p.m.

Due—6 p.m. daily.

Alberni

Closes—Via Nanaimo, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday. By steamer, 1, 10, 20.

Due—Via Nanaimo, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. By steamer, 5, 15, 27.

LATE MRS. JENNS' FUNERAL

Services in St. John's Church Were Largely Attended

St. John's church was filled yesterday afternoon upon the occasion of the funeral of Mrs. Jenns. The service was taken by the Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard and the Ven. Archdeacon Selwyn.

As the procession advanced up the aisle, Rev. Mr. Ard read the opening portion of the funeral service which begins with the familiar lines: "I am the resurrection and the life saith the Lord; he that believeth in Me, though he were dead yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die." and concluding with St. James' words: "We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out." And Job's declaration: "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

The full choir then chanted the 90th Psalm, which begins with the following verses: "Lord, Thou hast been our refuge from one generation unto another. As soon as Thou scatterest them, they are even as a sleep, and fade away suddenly like the grass."

"In the morning it is green and growth up; but in the evening it is cut down, dried up and withered."

The Ven. Archdeacon Selwyn then read a portion of the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians, which contains these memorable and comforting declarations by St. Paul: "Now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept. For since by man came Death, by man also came the Resurrection of the dead. For as in Adam, all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive. But every man in his own order: Christ the first fruits, and afterwards they

that are Christ's at His coming. Then cometh the end." But some man will say: "How are the dead raised up? and with what body do they come?" Thou fool! that which thou sowest is not quickened except it die. The Dead March in Saul was played, and the funeral procession being reformed the casket was taken from the church and placed in the hearse. During the service the beautiful 110th Hymn was sung:

Jesus lives! no longer now.
Can thy terrors, Death, appal us?
Jesus lives! by this we know.
Thou, O Grave, canst not enthrall us!
Alleluia, etc.

Rev. Mr. Ard conducted the service at the grave-side.

The floral offerings were beautiful and numerous, and the pallbearers were: Messrs. D. R. Ker, H. B. Robertson, S. Powell, A. E. Redfern, A. Todd and L. Crease.

His Lordship Bishop Perrin, to his extreme regret, was unable to be present, having been obliged to leave the city to conduct a Confirmation service at Duncan's today.

In his sermon this morning touching the Communion of Saints, Rev. Mr. Ard will refer to the great loss which has been sustained both by the rector and by the congregation, of which she was a member for over 40 years, in the death of their lamented friend, the kindly hearted and good Mrs. Jenns.

New Barrettes and Hair Rolls—Fancy Barrettes, 25c each, Hair Rolls, all shades, 40c yard.—Robinson's Cash Store, 612 Yates street.

Dr. W. F. Fraser wishes to call attention to his advertisement appearing on page 6.

Cyphers' Incubators and Brooders, Watson & McGregor, 647 Johnson St.

New Arrivals in Dress Goods, Muslins, Gingham, Chambrays, Sash Ribbons and Hosiery at special prices.—Robinson's Cash Store, 462 Yates Street.

Grand Scotch Lecture

Illustrated by 100 Slides, by Rev. John Simpson, M. A., Vancouver, in the First Congregational Church Hall, Pandora St.,

Wednesday, March 10th

Vocalists—Miss Wilkerson, Messrs. J. Scott Ross, Peter Gordon, J. Sinclair. Readings by Miss Lawson.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Special Sale of Prints

We have made a very large purchase of prints, 32 inches wide and fast colors, which we are offering

At 12½c Per Yard

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that are Christ's at His coming. Then cometh the end." But some man will say: "How are the dead raised up? and with what body do they come?" Thou fool! that which thou sowest is not quickened except it die. The Dead March in Saul was played, and the funeral procession being reformed the casket was taken from the church and placed in the hearse. During the service the beautiful 110th Hymn was sung:

Jesus lives! no longer now.
Can thy terrors, Death, appal us?
Jesus lives! by this we know.
Thou, O Grave, canst not enthrall us!
Alleluia, etc.

Rev. Mr. Ard conducted the service at the grave-side.

The floral offerings were beautiful and numerous, and the pallbearers were: Messrs. D. R. Ker, H. B. Robertson, S. Powell, A. E. Redfern, A. Todd and L. Crease.

His Lordship Bishop Perrin, to his extreme regret, was unable to be present, having been obliged to leave the city to conduct a Confirmation service at Duncan's today.

In his sermon this morning touching the Communion of Saints, Rev. Mr. Ard will refer to the great loss which has been sustained both by the rector and by the congregation, of which she was a member for over 40 years, in the death of their lamented friend, the kindly hearted and good Mrs. Jenns.

New Barrettes and Hair Rolls—Fancy Barrettes, 25c each, Hair Rolls, all shades, 40c yard.—Robinson's Cash Store, 612 Yates street.

Dr. W. F. Fraser wishes to call attention to his advertisement appearing on page 6.

Cyphers' Incubators and Brooders, Watson & McGregor, 647 Johnson St.

New Arrivals in Dress Goods, Muslins, Gingham, Chambrays, Sash Ribbons and Hosiery at special prices.—Robinson's Cash Store, 462 Yates Street.

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U.S. Cream Separator is biggest money maker—gets more cream than any other. Holds **WORLD'S RECORD** for clean skimming. Cream represents cash—you waste cream every day if you are not using a
U.S. Cream Separator
Has only 3 parts inside bowl—easily and quickly washed. Low supply tank—easy to pour milk into—see picture. All working parts enclosed, keeping out dirt and protecting the operator. Many other exclusive advantages. Call and see a U. S. For sale by **U. S.**

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CADBURY'S
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Our New Chocolates from noted English and Canadian firms are unequalled for quality and flavor, a variety of fillings that will be sure to meet your approval.
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Shampooing, Etc.
Large Stock of Hair Goods Always on Hand
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A Mark of Quality
that distinguishes good silver plate from the common kind, that protects the buyer, is the trade mark
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
On Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., this trade mark stands for quality unquestioned and beauty unsurpassed. In buying Tea Sets, Candelabra, Trays, etc., ask for the goods of
MERIDEN BRITA CO.

A little goes a long way on the
Classified Page
Only 1c a Word.

A. M. JONES
Removed to 636 View St.
MacGregor Block.
PHONE 1711.

NOTICE
On and after Feb. 10th inst. Kung, Yuen and Co., of 1717 Government St., will not be responsible for any business transacted by their late manager, Lew Coo Moo.
(Sgd.) **LEW GING WO.**
Manager.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with
Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 3c

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LOST
Collie Dog, answering to the name of Bob. Black back, white under neck and breast, four white legs, white tip end of tail. Strayed on or about Jan. the 18th, with collar and chain attached (collar locked). Reward of twenty dollars will be paid for the recovery.—Victoria Transfer Co., Broughton street. Telephone 129.

Your Satisfaction
Is Our Guarantee
We feel we can assist you in your gardening if you will but drop us a line.
We carry a complete line of seeds and our knowledge is at your disposal.

ROSES FRUITS
Low prices on above
THE BERKHAMPTON NURSERY
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Hot Water Bottles
Used in time may save a big doctor's bill. One should be in every home. A fine stock here. Priced \$1.75 to \$3.50
Fountain Syringes, \$1.25 to \$3.50
Atomizers, 75c to \$2.00
Bulb Syringes, etc., an unrivaled stock of Rubber Goods here and priced right for purchasers.
HALL'S
Central Drug Store
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The Sask-Alta Steel Range, has latest improvements, is the best and quality considered, is the cheapest in the market at Clarke & Pearson.

MUST SUE TRAMWAY WITHIN SIX MONTHS
An Important Decision Was Rendered Yesterday By Judge Lampman.

Judge Lampman yesterday gave judgment for the defendants in the case of Crompton vs. the B. C. Electric Railway, after deciding an important point in connection with the powers of the company. The matter, however, will not rest here, as an appeal to the full court is to be taken. It will be remembered that young Crompton sued the tramway company last autumn for damages inflicted by a shock received by him from an electric wire. He was having wood in his mother's cellar when his saw struck the electric light wire, knocking him senseless and burning him severely. The jury awarded him damages to the amount of \$1,000.

Arguments on certain legal points were heard later, when A. E. McPhillips for the company, and among others, the contention that the action could not lie because not brought within six months. Renewed arguments were heard on this point yesterday, with the result that the contentions of J. A. Alkman, plaintiff, were overruled and judgment given as stated.

It appears that a franchise was originally given to a local company for a street railway and electric light plant in Victoria, the agreement with the city being subsequently validated by and incorporated in a private act of parliament. This agreement contained no proviso that actions for damages must be brought within six months, leaving litigants to their ordinary legal rights.

Subsequently, the Consolidated Railway company was formed, and was given a charter by the local legislature enabling it to take over certain Vancouver companies, with a general clause permitting the new concern to build or acquire tramways and electric light plants in other parts of the province. Later on again the B. C. Electric company took over the Consolidated Railway company's assets and charters, becoming thus possessed of all the privileges granted by their private act of parliament. This act contained a clause providing that damage actions must be brought within six months of the accident, and it was contended by Mr. McPhillips that this clause was in force in Victoria. It did not appear clearly during the argument whether the Victoria concern was one of the assets of the Consolidated Railway company at the time the B. C. Electric took over, or whether it had since been acquired by them by a separate transaction, but of course the B. C. Electric now holds both charters.

Mr. Alkman's contention was that the original Victoria franchise constituted an agreement with the city which could not be subsequently altered by later holders of the franchise, and that a general clause in a later act, which would amount to a modification of the agreement, would not be held to apply to cases like the present. If the legislature had had the intention of altering the rights of the owners of the Victoria franchise so far as

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Victoria was concerned, it would have said so in specific terms. Judge Lampman held that this privilege of being exempt from damage suits save where a certain notice had been given, was bestowed in general terms, the intent being to make it apply to all the operations of the company wheresoever situated in British Columbia.

TO FORMALLY RATIFY WATER AGREEMENT
Arrangements With Oak Bay Will Be Passed Upon By City Council

The city council will formally ratify the arrangement which has been arrived at between the city and the municipality of Oak Bay relative to the water question. The matter will come up for final consideration at Monday night's meeting. The following will be the basis of the agreement: (1) The city agrees to supply Oak Bay municipality with its proportion of the existing supply of water to be determined by the number of services then in use, until such time as the city of Victoria shall procure an improved system, said water to be supplied in bulk at a price not to be less than sixteen cents and not to exceed twenty cents per thousand gallons.

(2) The city agrees that when it shall procure such improved system it will supply Oak Bay with its proportion of the total supply of such improved system at readjusted price.

(3) All matters arising out of the relations between the city and Oak Bay in connection with water supply, including price of water, shall be determined by the board of water commissioners appointed under the Water Act, 1909.

The agreement when completed will be signed on behalf of the city by the city water commissioner. A by-law to assess and collect from the owners benefited, the amount necessary to repay the temporary loan raised for the repaving of Port street between Government and Douglas streets will be introduced. A number of routine matters will also be dealt with.

The Public Verdict says that Crum's are the best English Prints made. They are 32 inches wide in all the newest designs. Special price 15c a yard.—Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates street.

THE OLD RELIABLE
GERHARD HEINTZMAN PIANO

Scores a complete triumph over all competitors
UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL FROM THE MANAGEMENT OF THE

OPERA HOUSE
READ! READ! READ!

Messrs. Fletcher Bros.,
Government Street, City.
Dear Sirs:—In reply to a number of enquiries as to the reason why the New Gerhard Heintzman Piano, supplied by you to the Victoria Theatre, has been replaced by the old piano on two occasions, I should like to state that in both cases, as your piano was tuned to International Pitch and the leaders of the orchestras of the "San Francisco Opera Co." and "A Stubborn Cinderella" needed a Concert Pitch, the time being so short, it was absolutely impossible for us to change pianos at that late hour, consequently we had to resort to the old one which was right at hand. We take great pleasure in informing you that the New Gerhard-Heintzman Piano supplied by you to the Victoria Theatre is giving splendid satisfaction in every way. We should be glad if you will keep a Gerhard Heintzman at Concert Pitch in readiness at your store, in case we may need it in the near future. Yours, very truly,
(Signed) C. DENHAM, Manager.

FURTHER COMMENT IS UNNECESSARY
FLETCHER BROS.
Largest Piano Dealers in Victoria

FAVORS LOCATION IN MIDST OF CITY
President Wheeler of California Thinks University Should Not Be in Country

The advantages of a suburban as compared with an urban site for the projected provincial university are viewed with varying degrees of favor by the different college presidents to whom the matter was submitted by Professor J. L. Todd, of Macdonald college, Quebec, while visiting his relatives in this city last fall.

The latest to express an opinion opposed to the contentions of Mr. Todd who favors the suburban location is Dr. B. I. Wheeler, president of the University of California, who in a letter to that gentleman points out the advantages which will redound from the location of the university in the centre of a city, as in that way the educational process he believes is complemented and completed.

President Wheeler wrote the Colonist as follows, inclosing a copy of his communication to Professor Todd: Berkeley, Feb. 25, 1909.

In answer to a letter of enquiry from Professor J. L. Todd, of Macdonald college, Quebec, I have written the enclosed. Inasmuch as his article on the subject of the location for a modern university was published in your paper, I place at your disposal these, my own views. I think the question is one of such importance, and the proper answer to the question so clear, that there should be no lack of publicity in the discussion.

BENJ. J. WHEELER.
The Letter.

Dear Professor Todd:
I think that a Canadian university for men and women students, with facilities of arts, science, engineering, agriculture and forestry, even without a law school or the last years of medicine, should be placed in a large city, not in the country. If it can be in the suburbs of a large city that is better probably than to be in the centre; but the day is now passed when we can readily consider the possibility of placing a university in a country town. The neighborhood of a great city is better even for the morals of the students,—that I think has been demonstrated. The worst moral delinquencies appear in much more grievous form in country colleges than in the city, though humanity will be much the same wherever it is placed. My statement, however, is not based on theory, but simply on observation. I have been connected as teacher with Harvard university, in the suburbs of the city; with Brown university, on a hilltop in a small city; at Cornell, in a country town; at Berkeley, in the suburbs of a large city. The moral conditions at Berkeley are measurably better than at Cornell,—of that I entertain no doubt. I think the proximity to a city and close touch with its life is an essential part of the education of a young man of the age of eighteen to twenty-two. Fifty years ago the average age of students in our colleges was two years less than it is today, and it is quite reasonable to suppose that for a boy of fourteen to sixteen the country is the better place; but now that the university age has distinctly risen and established itself apparently with permanence for the years eighteen to twenty-two for the baccalaureate period, with the graduate years running above that, I think the question of the location of the university of the future has been decided. A very serious condition is that of the well-being of those who teach. Our present experience shows us that the teachers in our small country colleges go to seed; they cease to grow, they give up research; they become satisfied with small results and insufficient mechanism and equipment; they soon find themselves out of the race. Young men looking to an academic career are coming to understand this and accept positions in country colleges with reluctance. Even if they do accept it is only as a stepping-stone; though they sometimes later get caught in the trap. You cannot generally secure the best men in country colleges, and if some of them are among the best, they are likely later to settle down into a snug contentment that means death. Twenty years ago, or perhaps even fifteen years ago, there might have been some hesitation in making a definite answer to your enquiry. Recent experiments and widespread observation on the part of many different people make it impossible to give any other answer than the one I have given you, and I think you will find that that will be the answer you will generally receive from those who have been taking the pains to make observations in wide range. The modern city has come to be much more of an educational institution in itself than it was twenty years ago, and modern life is shaping itself pre-eminently in terms of the social conditions of the city.

PROGRAMME OF WEEK

The Legislature Has Several Contentious Bills On Its Hands

The programme in the legislature during the coming week includes several bills that are bound to be contentious, and which have been left over to the end of the session until the minor measures have been cleared away, and the arena is open for the bigger issues. The coming week, it is universally expected, will see the wind-up.

In addition to the water bill, over which some weary sittings will take place, the Grand Trunk Pacific bill is due to come up in committee. If the opposition to the details of this bill in committee is as keen as that which marked its second reading, it will afford some interesting discussion.

The Provincial Elections Act, which has already proved a source of trouble, especially from the Socialist end, has not yet passed committee. Another debate will probably attend the amendments to the Dentistry bill. Mr. McPhillips (the Islands) has an amendment to the effect that unless convicted of an indictable offence, the council may only suspend a man for six months, and this clause shall be retroactive.

The Public Service bill, which is now in the committee stage, will be fought out at considerable length, although this bill does not contain the elements of contention possessed by some of the bills previously mentioned. The Victoria Waterworks bill, which has led to so much discussion outside considerable debate in committee,

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Take care of their little feet. We have just the shoes for growing feet in styles and price to suit everybody.
See Christie's Natural Shape Shoes for Children.
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CHRISTIE'S
Cor. Government and Johnson Sts.
"If It's Correct, Christie Has It!"

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wall decorations come from using
Alabastine. Moreover, insect pests and germs carrying contagious diseases cannot exist upon Alabastine coated walls. Your walls will actually breathe and remain sweet and clean when coated with
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Not only are the mellow tones of Alabastine more dainty than other wall decorations, but a room can be redecorated with one-half the work necessary for paper or kalsomine, and at much less cost, inasmuch as the first coat does not have to be removed before renewing. Let us tell you more about Alabastine. Come in and we will show you tint cards and booklet.

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Of course you can! But we are not scared of their prices which are sometimes at cost or less than cost, or are we going to quit. YOU appreciate honest value, our business and friendly faces tell us that. We guarantee the value and Quality of everything we sell to be of the BEST.
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TAPIOCA OR SAGO, four pounds for.....**25c**
OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR, sack, **\$1.75**
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SUPERFINE TOILET SOAP, nine bars for.....**25c**
PEARLINE, two packets for.....**25c**
GOLDEN WEST WASHING POWDER, 3-lb. pkt.....**20c**
LOAF SUGAR, two pound packet.....**20c**
JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF, 16-ounce bottle for.....**90c**
LYLES' GOLDEN SYRUP, two pound tin for.....**20c**
Four pound tin for.....**35c**
Fourteen pound tin for.....**\$1.00**
OYSTERS, two cans for.....**25c**
We would be ashamed of ourselves if we did the mean tricks some of the Combine do

COPAS & YOUNG
ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS
Phones 94 and 133. Corner Fort and Broad Sts.

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The name "CHRISTIE" signifies the best quality and flavor; not the CHEAPEST but the BEST.
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WHILE marking off our stock of Men's Suits and Hats (particulars of which will be announced later) we take advantage of the opportunity by offering a special lot of Ladies' White Kid Gloves. There are fifty dozen pair. They are the celebrated Dent make, and are regularly sold at \$1.25 per pair. In order to clear them off, we offer them at exactly one-half, or

75c—Per Pair—75c

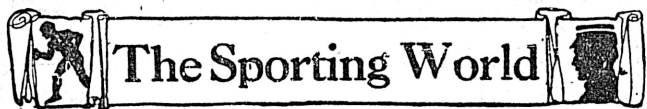
They are, in spite of the extremely low price, Dent's Real Kid, and should prove a boon to the ladies of Victoria. We also offer

25 Doz. Men's \$2.50 Mocha Kid Gloves for \$1.50 per Pair

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THE EXCLUSIVE STYLE STORE
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lin Ties



NANAIMO WON AN UNEVEN GAME

Esquimalt Eleven Badly Beaten in Island League Soccer Match Yesterday

SCORE WAS FOUR TO NIL

Thus Far Coal City Eleven Has Stainless Record—League Standing

The Esquimalt soccer eleven bit the dust yesterday afternoon, being defeated by Nanaimo's representatives to the tune of 4 to nil. It was a senior Island league match and was played on the Canteen grounds before a good sized crowd of enthusiasts. The outcome was a disappointment to the majority. They had come out hoping to see their team turn down the vaunted Coal City men and, for the first ten or twenty minutes, it looked as though they would be satisfied. But towards the end of the first half and through out the final period the Nanaimo boys outplayed their opponents, despite the fact that they were lacking the services of McFarlane, one of their best forwards, who was hurt early in the contest.

For about three-quarters of the way the interest in the game was sustaining. At that juncture the visitors had two points to the good, and Esquimalt hadn't entirely lost spirit, so that it was considered that there was a chance of their equalizing. But when Mitchell got busy and sent two more into the net the vague hope of the fans completely vanished and only the more enthusiastic waited to the end.

The First Goal
It was not after the beginning that Nanaimo got that first point. It came from a rush carried forward by combination which Jerry Dunn, full-back for Esquimalt, tried hard to check. He partially succeeded but the impetuous attack carried him off his feet and he wasn't able to effectually relieve. Then Mossey got an opportunity and with a touch the ball rolled between the posts.

When the Nanaimo forward and the Esquimalt back divisions came together on this occasion McFarlane was laid out, being so severely injured that he found it impossible to again take his place on the field. So the Coal City forwards were forced to continue without his assistance and for some time it looked as though the weakening was going to prove serious. Esquimalt frequently attacked. When the opportunities did occur, they appeared, however, unable to shoot. For the most part, they were kept well at bay by "Shorty" Graham and

goal until Mitchell secured the second goal for his team. It was the result of a well conducted rush and a centred ball. He had a clear field and placed the sphere neatly in the corner of the goal, well out of Costello's reach.

The next two points came in rapid succession. Now the Esquimalts were playing in somewhat listless fashion. There was a scrimmage in front of the local goal and from this Mitchell again converted. A few more minutes of uneven play and the same Nanaimo man once more found himself with the ball and no one to interfere with him but Costello, Esquimalt's goalkeeper. He shot and was successful.

Mr. Hand, of Nanaimo, made an admirable referee.
The teams lined-up as follows:
Nanaimo—Goal, Walker; full-backs, Graham and Newett; half-backs, Thackey, Fowler and Hasler; forwards, Mitchell, Cruickshank, McFarlane, Mossey and Blundell.
Esquimalt—Goal, Costello; full-backs, Dunn and Deigan; half-backs, Malcolm, Buxton and Salvident; forwards, Barnes, Young (J.), Sherritt, Young (W.), Young (W.)

NEW GOLF TROPHY

A new golf trophy has been presented for an annual competition between teams representing the Victoria and Seattle clubs. The first match takes place next Saturday. It is announced that twenty players will be allowed a side and that 36 holes will be played—18 on the Oak Bay links and a similar number at Seattle, the aggregate number of points to count. The points to be awarded are as follows: One for the winner of each individual match for the first nine holes; one to the winner of the second nine holes, and one to the winner of the match. In the case of default on the part of a player his opponent is awarded the three points possible. The following team has been chosen to represent this city: Col. A. W. Jones (Capt.), Harvey Combe, C. W. Hines, W. H. Ricardo, W. C. Oliver, G. Bird, F. Sterling, D. Gillespie, H. A. S. Schofield, T. B. Pemberton, G. R. Vaughan, A. P. Luxton, A. T. Glover, W. Penner, C. H. Cookson, A. D. Crease, W. H. Langley, C. W. Rhodes, H. D. Twigg and G. C. Johnson. In the event of any of those mentioned failing to put in an appearance the vacancies thus created will be filled by selection from the following: D. R. Irving, C. B. Stahlheim, T. M. Reade, B. Wilson, D. M. Rogers, C. S. Birch and T. R. Fletcher.

VICTORIA BOWLING CLUB IS ASSURED

Organization Meeting Will Be Held This Afternoon at the Douglas Alleys

That a bowling club or association will be formed in Victoria is now assured. Every bowler or friend of the game knows what these clubs have accomplished in other places and they realize what it means to Victoria. Bowling is a good, clean sport for both women and men and a sport that deserves every encouragement. The proposed association will not be identified with either of the local alleys, but will embrace all bowlers and those interested in the game. Today's meeting will be at 2:30 p.m. The management of the Douglas street alley have tendered the use of their alley for this meeting. A big attendance is expected.

Telegraphic Scores

The Victoria team in the B.C. Telegraphic match on Friday night rolled the following score, a fairly good one, but hardly big enough to beat what Vancouver has been doing lately:

	1st	2nd	3rd	Tl.	Av.
Matthews	183	222	181	586	195
Wood	168	193	192	553	184
Brooke	178	171	176	525	175
Jameson	168	146	159	473	158
Moran	176	163	151	490	163
	878	895	859	2632	875

Simpson's Ten Miles.

The Sporting Editor:
Sir—I notice in your Saturday edition credit Simpson, the Fitzpatrick, St. wash, with the world's ten-mile running record. This is far from being the case. Shrubbs as an amateur went the distance in 50:40 3-5, at Glasgow, November 5, 1904. Harry Watkins (pro.) at Rochdale, England, September 16, 1898, made the same distance in 51 5/16 seconds. Simpson's time you give as 52:30, so that he will have to "hank" some yet to be a world's champion.
J. A. HIBBERSON.
Note—The item should have read world's championship time for indoors.

BUSINESS CHANGE

Mr. Barnsley has retired from the firm of John Barnsley & Co., The business will now be carried on by his late partner

J. R. COLLISTER

Who will be pleased to see his old friends and patrons at the same address.

1321 GOVERNMENT STREET

Headquarters for Guns, Rifles, Sporting goods, etc.

CHESS

The Ruy Lopez is the name of the following game, so called after a Spanish bishop who lived during the reign of Phillip II. He is reputed to have been the greatest player of his time, and he published an analysis of this opening in 1561. The object of White's third move B-K5 was to still threaten the adverse K-P by an attack on the defending Kt, a simple and soon proved barren idea, for if 4 BxKt Black answers QPxK and Q-Q5, moreover the exchange of a B for Kt causes a sensible diminution of control of the board, for unless the tactical zone is provided two bishops are stronger than two Kts or than B and Kt, the appreciation of which caused the practical abandonment of the opening. In the last three decades, however, the Ruy has become extremely popular; the move of the B is no longer played for direct attack, but as helping on White's development, whilst leading to a three-fold and cramped game for Black, in which any early attempts at retaliation are almost invariably disastrous. Hence its frequent use and the abuse which is unsparingly bestowed on it by its victims.

The "Bohemian Caesar" Wilhelm Stenitz, Max Lange, H. E. Bird, Schleimann and many profound analysts labored titanically to prove an even game for the defence, but they were shipped at a shrine of disappointment, and rising from their knees with shining faces they proclaimed that the great secret had been confided to them, but their hopes, though often glittering as the snow upon the Olympics, were always very brief, for when tested by the fierce light that beats upon a tournament their labored analyses

of ultimate reward or compensation has a sustaining effect in his early tribulations.

White—H. E. Bird, Black—W. Stenitz.
1—P-K4 P-K4
2—Kt-BK3 Kt-QB3
3—B-K5 Kt-B3
4—P-Q4 PxP
5—P-K5 Kt-K5
6—KtXP B-K2
7—Castles KtxKt
8—QxKt Kt-B4
9—P-KB4 PQ-K3
Black intends to play Kt-Kt6 when it is taken the Q is won by B-B4.
10—P-B5! Kt-Kt6
11—Q-B4 KtxR
12—P-B6 B-B4 ch
13—K-R sq QR-Kt sq
14—P-K6! KR-Kt sq
15—QxP KR-B sq
16—PxBP ch RxP
17—R-K sq ch B-K2
18—Mate in two.

Chess Chat.
By playing at chess we learn caution, not to make our moves too hastily. "If you touch a piece, you must move it somewhere; if you set it down you must let it stand." The observance of this law makes the game the image of human life, and particularly of war, in which, if you have incautiously put yourself into a bad and dangerous position, you cannot obtain your enemy's leave to withdraw your troops and place them more securely, but must abide all the consequences of your rashness.

Pawns are the soul of chess, says Philidor, and further he thought doubled pawns, when not isolated as good as the others and if doubled towards the centres are generally more valuable. Isolated pawns are subject to attacks which entail a strain upon the defence, valuable pieces being occupied to retain them.
Avoid "marking time" with your pawns, by movement of a pawn the groundwork of the position is altered for good or ill. When in doubt, or in search of a point of departure, or awaiting events, attend to your pieces.
T. H. PIPER.

TWO MATCHES

Esquimalt Juveniles Defeated Lampson Street Team—North Ward Victory

An interesting soccer match took place yesterday between the Esquimalt and Lampson street juveniles at the Canteen grounds. It was played just previous to the senior Nanaimo-Esquimalt game and was won by the Esquimalt lads, the score being 1 goal to nil.
The North Wards defeated the Empress association football team in a friendly game played at the Beacon Hill grounds yesterday afternoon. The score was 3 to 0. Two of the goals were converted by Brynjolfsson and one was put into the net by Brown. It was an admirable exhibition.
(Additional Sport Page 16.)

PLAYERS REGISTERED
Those who are following the senior and second division Island Soccer leagues will be interested in learning that thus far 215 players have been officially registered, the different cities concerned being represented as subjoined:
Ladysmith, 74; Nanaimo, 45; Victoria, United, 43; Victoria West, 31; Esquimalt, 25.

were dissipated as snow by a chinook wind.
In practice it is noted that what may be called the stimulus of difficulty appears to so work in Black's favor that every attack is well met; and the hope

Lever's V-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant.

Clothing That Speaks for Itself

This Store's purpose is to dress men better than they have ever been dressed — to provide such styles and patterns as will express individuality of the wearer, and give genuine satisfaction. We allow no one to give a greater equivalent for your money, and the Suits and Overcoats we have ready easily discount everything in the past. To men of good judgment these values make an appeal as immediate as they are irresistible.

Ask to see our Blue and Black Serge and English Cheviot Suits, single and double breasted styles, hand tailored throughout at —

\$15, \$20, \$25

Our Fancy English Worsteds comprise all the new designs for Stylish Spring wear. Prices —

\$15 to \$35

We Invite Your Inspection of Our New and Stylish Furnishings and Hat Stock

We mean to make this the safest store for you to buy at every day in the year. We sell only the best of clothing and furnishings and insist on a perfect understanding with each customer. You run no risk at all in buying here. Our prices are always the lowest for which equally good clothing can be bought anywhere

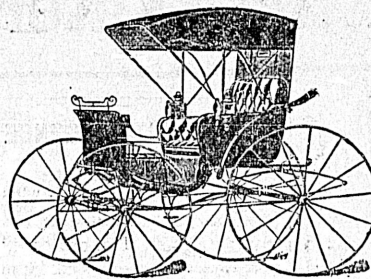
Our Brand—Proper Clothes for Men and Boys

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE

Fitzpatrick & O'Connell

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE

We have now in stock a splendid assortment of



Buggies and Light Express Wagons

These are all made of the best seasoned materials and in the latest styles. We have had many special features added to suit this country thus making them the most perfect and easiest riding vehicles possible.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., LTD.

Corner Government and Johnson Streets

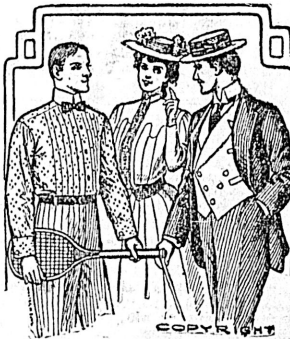
Victoria

STOCK REDUCING SALE

Thrift suggests buying now and buying here where your dollars do double duty at these cut prices. Early choice means best values. Come in now and we'll convince you:

SOFT FRONT SHIRTS

SOFT FRONT SHIRTS, regularly priced at \$1.00 and \$1.25. Sale Price 75c
MEN'S CAPS, motor and golf shape. Regularly sold at 75c and 50c. Sale Price25c
BOYS' NAVY TAMS, regularly sold for 50c. Sale Price25c
BOYS' UNDERWEAR, regularly sold, per garment, 50c, and 75c. Sale Price25c
PAINTERS' SUITS, OVERALLS and JACKETS, big bargains. Sale Price\$1.00



W. G. Cameron, The Cash Clothier

561 JOHNSON STREET.

Wireless Across Atlantic

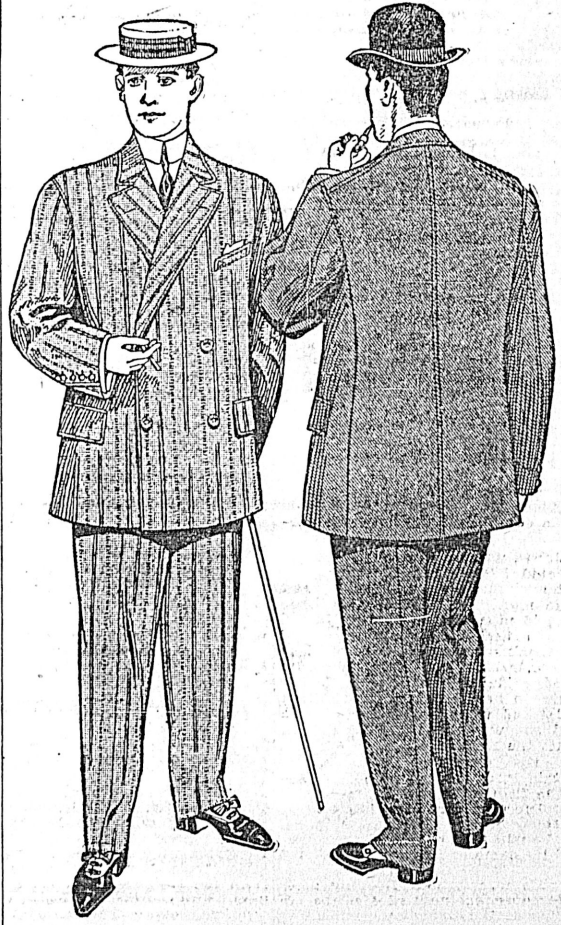
Madrid, March 6.—Advices received here state that the municipality of Las Palmas, the chief city of Island of Grand Canary, has decided to grant a subsidy to a French company for the purpose of establishing a wireless telegraph system between the Canary Islands and the United States.

Lieut.-Col. Strange, of Kingston, has been transferred to Ottawa.

BOWLING

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Advertise in THE COLONIST



SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. R. H. Baker, of Pilot Bay, is in the city on a short visit.

J. T. Myers left yesterday via the Northern Pacific for Winlock, Wash.

E. Schaefer went over to Vancouver last night on the Princess Charlotte.

Mrs. McBride was one of yesterday's hostesses at bridge.

Mrs. A. Peterson, from Duncan, is in the city.

Mrs. Grant, St. Charles street, was one of the many hostesses yesterday.

Capt. and Mrs. Woodmass, of Okanagan Mission, have recently arrived in Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Borradaile, from Salt Spring island, have been spending a few days in town recently.

Mr. Arthur Tempest, from Portland, Ore., is visiting in town for a few days.

Mr. E. Bradley-Dyne, from Sidney, has been spending a few days in town during the week.

Dr. E. E. Edgers, a well known Seattle dentist, is staying at the Empress.

F. W. Woodland and A. J. M. Moen came over from Seattle yesterday. They are staying at the Empress.

E. W. Richards is down from Port Simpson. He is a guest at the Empress.

Mr. E. W. Richards, of Port Simpson, arrived in town last evening, and is staying at the Empress.

Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Cummings, of Spokane, arrived in town last evening, and are staying at the Empress.

Mr. J. D. Gauthier, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, arrived in town last evening, and is staying at the Driard.

Mr. Geo. Bulmer, of Montreal, arrived in town last evening and is staying at the Driard.

Mr. S. S. Pearce came down from Nanaimo yesterday, and is stopping at the Dominion.

Mr. A. E. Eastham, of Vancouver, in Oregon, arrived in town last evening, and is staying at the Empress.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. McCombe left last night on a short visit to Vancouver.

The Pythian Sisters will give a Shamrock social and dance on March 17 in the A. O. U. W. hall.

Mrs. N. B. Maysmith will receive on the second Tuesday of every month at 1789 Rockland avenue.

Mrs. J. B. Potter left yesterday via the North Coast Limited on a visit to friends in Minneapolis, Minn.

HACKS

Driving loads, one or four persons, single hour, \$2.00; over an hour and a half, \$1.50 per hour, within the city limits.

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD.
Telephone 129.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pitt, of Duncan, have been visitors to two during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chandley and Miss Chandley, from New York, are spending some time in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Connoley, from Seattle, Wash., are visitors, with friends, in town for the week-end.

Mr. Robert Cassidy, from Vancouver, was spending a few days in Victoria a guest at the Empress, during last week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Morse, of Calgary, returned home last night via the C. P. R. after a month's visit to the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Fulton, of Seattle, are guests at the Empress. Mr. Fulton was formerly prosecuting attorney for King county.

Mr. and Mrs. Carey Gibson, from Vancouver, who have been spending a few days in town at the Empress, are returning home today.

Mr. and Mrs. Hottingbury, from Toronto, are spending a visit of a few weeks' duration with friends in the city.

Miss Corbould, who has been staying in Victoria with her sister, Mrs. E. Scholefield, is returning in a few days to her home in New Westminster.

Mrs. Nicholson, of Vancouver, is on a visit to Victoria, and is staying with her sister, Mrs. Herbert Wilders, of San Juan avenue.

Mrs. F. A. Butler has returned to Victoria and taken up her residence with her daughter, Mrs. E. Singleton Wise, 1077 Davie street, Oak Bay.

L. McNutt and F. W. Brooks, employees of the White Pass and Yukon railway company, who have been residing in Victoria for the winter, left yesterday from Seattle on the Jefferson on their return to the north.

A. W. Vowell, superintendent of Indian affairs in British Columbia, has just returned from a visit of inspection of the reserves near Cowichan and reports that everything is in a very satisfactory condition.

The ladies of the Victoria Hockey club have arranged to give a little dance in the Cosy Corner tea rooms on the 20th of this month, and will

entertain the Vancouver team, which will play here on that date.

The Victoria Nurses' club, will hold a dance at the A.O.U.W. hall on April 13th next. The tickets will be one dollar each, and every arrangement is being made to insure the affair being most enjoyable in every way.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bausman are spending Saturday to Monday at the Empress. Mr. Bausman is the senior member of the legal firm of Bausman and Kelleher, one of the leading Seattle firms.

Mrs. A. Campbell Argyll, Esquimalt road, has left by the steamer Princess May for White Horse, Y.T. Her husband will join her at Prince Rupert, where he has been for the past seven weeks.

The annual ball to be given by the Native Sons Lodge, Post No. 1, is to take place at the Empress hotel on April 16. The orchestra will consist of the best local talent, outside of the leader, who will come from Seattle or Portland. The committee has decided to limit the number of tickets to 400, in order that the ballroom will not be overcrowded. The price of each ticket has been fixed at three dollars.

Mrs. B. Helsterman was, on Friday, hostess at a luncheon party at her residence in Pemberton Road. The drawingroom was charmingly decorated with quantities of yellow tulips. The hostess received her guests becomingly, and the guests were most graciously entertained. The luncheon table was very tastefully decorated with lilies of the valley and violets. Among the guests were: Mrs. Beauchamp, Mrs. H. Martin, Mrs. H. Robertson, Mrs. Henry Helsterman, Mrs. Hebdon Gillespie, Mrs. A. Gillespie, Mrs. Laupman, Mrs. Kirkbride, Mrs. Genge, Miss Jodie Pemberton and Miss Pooley.

JOHN HOUSTON HERE

Says Nothing of Politics or Own Plans But Wants Lot for Hospital

John Houston, editor of the Prince Rupert Empire, arrived in the city last evening from the projected terminus of the G.T.P. The Diogenes of the north city-embryo had little to say for publication. He would say nothing about his plans concerning the Empire, which he has advertised for sale, but he admitted that he wanted a reporter, from which it was inferred that the guardian of Prince Rupert's morals was not leaving those purlieus, permanently at least.

The only object of his trip which he could discuss was his mission in connection with the proposal to erect a general hospital. Three thousand dollars has been subscribed and plans have been prepared for a hospital to cost twenty-five hundred dollars. Mr. Houston will interview the provincial government with a view to obtaining a site upon one of the government lots.

The committee in charge of the work recognizing the immediate necessity of such an institution want to start work at once. Without a lot being donated or nominated or placed at their disposal for hospital purposes by the government, the committee could not commence work at once with any hope of the improvements proving permanent. And Mr. Houston will point this out to the government.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION

Trio Believed to Have Robbed Drunken Man, Behind the Bars

Arrested on suspicion of being involved in the robbery from Charles Reid, of the sum of \$50, while the latter was in a drunken sleep at the King's Head saloon yesterday afternoon, W. Dulvey, James Patrick and "Kid" Foley were taken in charge by the police. Reid, so he states, awoke to find that his roll of money had disappeared. Foley, who is a boxer of some local reputation, along with Dulvey and Patrick, were in the bar at the time the robbery is alleged to have taken place. Foley was the only member of the trio present when Detectives Perdue and O'Leary and Constable Blackstock arrived at the King's Head. Foley was locked up on Tuesday evening. The three possessed exactly twenty cents.

MEETING TUESDAY

Annual Gathering of Victoria Lacrosse Club at William Wallace Hall

The annual meeting will be held in Sir William Wallace hall (entrance next to Spencer annex), Broad street, on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. The report of the executive committee on constitution and bylaws will be brought up. The officers, executive committee, club captain and delegates to the B. C. A. L. A. for the ensuing year, will be elected.

New members will be received and the secretary will have his receipts and ready for the members' annual dues. All members, their friends and everybody interested in lacrosse and desirous of seeing the Capital City take its proper place in the national game, are cordially invited to attend.

Communion Service Today.

Being the first Sunday in the month the Communion services will be celebrated in Christ Church cathedral at the 8 a. m. and the 11 a. m. services.

To Give Recital.

Mrs. Gleason, the elocutionist, who will be assisted by Mrs. Jesse Longfield and Miss Cocker, will give a recital upon the 22nd instant.

Orange Lodge to Meet.

A special meeting of Victoria district L. O. L. will be held in the A. O. U. W. hall on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 8 p. m. All members are requested to be present.

Rev. Mr. Lev's Meetings.

Rev. Mark Lev will preach this morning in the Congregational church, and this evening in the First Presbyterian church, while at 4 p. m. he will address the men's meeting in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, taking as his subject, The Two Kings. His other engagements in the city are as follows: Bible reading at 4 and 8 p. m. tomorrow, Monday, and at 8 p. m. on Tuesday and Wednesday. All these week-day services will take place in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium.

A.O.F. Presentation

At the regular monthly meeting of Court Northern Light, No. 5935, A.O.

F. to be held on Wednesday evening next, 10th inst., at K. of P. Hall, corner of Pandora and Douglas street, a joint meeting of the courts of Foresters will take place to make a presentation to Bro. J. W. Golden for his energetic and painstaking services in connection with the management of the concerts given under the auspices of the A.O.F. for the benefit of the widow and orphans of the late Bro. J. Thompson. There will be a social time with refreshments served.

OVERLAND TELEGRAPH
LONDON TO INDIA

Astonishing Feat in History of Telegraphy Has Been Accomplished

London, March 6.—A direct overland telegraph line has just been established between London and India.

In that sentence is conveyed the news of one of the most astonishing feats in the history of telegraphy. On Saturday last a small party of guests were invited to 18 Old Broad street, the offices of the Indo-European Telegraph company, and there witnessed the achievement of a world's record, when one of the operators sent a message to Calcutta on a direct line from the London office to the receiving room, over 7,000 miles away, and had an answer in less time than it would take to walk through Fleet street.

It is difficult to realize the full significance of this fact. It means, for one thing, that there are no intermediate re-transmissions. The operator's key is pressed in London, and the electric signal produced comes out in India with the speed of lightning; that is to say, in the infinitesimal fraction of a second. It means that, during the past few years men have been carrying a line further East, across Europe to Warsaw, then southward, to Odessa, skirting the Black Sea, to Tiflis, invading Turkey in Asia, stretching away to Teheran, through Tabriz and the wild country of the Persian tribesmen, down to Karachi and the coast of the Arabian Sea.

It was on Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock that the first press message was sent from the room in London to Karachi, 5,374 miles away, to which the great line has only just been carried, thence being connected with Calcutta. "Now, gentlemen," said one of the officials of the Indo-European Telegraph company, "We will signal to Karachi that the London Press desires a message from them."

He passed the word to an operator; the man tapped out a few words, and waited a few seconds.

"Karachi replies," he said. And by dot and dash the answer came on a tape-machine, which rolled off the long thin strips of paper as quickly as the official could interpret them—at the rate of forty words a minute. It was a brief record of the way in which the wire had been taken overland, of the concessions obtained from various governments, and of the difficulties which had been successfully overcome. From the unknown writer 5,374 miles away came the concluding sentence: "The value of a system of direct working between England and India may, I think, be left to the gentlemen of the Press to estimate."

"Now, then," said the official, "let us try to get straight through to Calcutta. It has never been done before except for signaling purposes."

One of the men present blew his nose.

Almost before he had finished, Calcutta replied to the operator's question. It was a quotation from some economic writer on the philosophy of wealth, which must have been at the elbow of the operator 7,000 miles away when suddenly called upon to speak to the London Pressmen.

For experimental purposes other cities of the world were signalled for messages. "Bombay said: 'It is hot here. We suppose you are cold.' Madras said: 'It is cold but dry.' Constantinople said: 'Our parliament is sitting.' Odessa, Tabriz, Warsaw, Pera and Teheran sent any message which came into the hands of the operators. It was all done quickly and without a hitch. The romance of the direct line to India cannot be told in a few words. The unknown men who have carried the line have also had to defend it. Tabriz, through which it passes, has been in a state of siege for months, and communication over this part of the line, which is constantly destroyed in the encounters of the two opposing parties, has only been kept up with the greatest difficulty by the staff of the Indo-European Telegraph company at the risk of their lives. From a political as well as from a commercial point of view, the value of this direct communication with India and the East is of incalculable importance.

Canada's Railway Development.

Over 2,000 miles of new lines were opened to operation in Canada during 1908, and nearly 3,000 miles of line were completed or partially constructed. For the three principal companies this is the record:—

Canadian Pacific—Lines opened in 1908	Miles
Grand Trunk Pacific—Lines opened in 1908	906
Canadian Northern—Completed or partially constructed in 1908	870
	930

Total 2,706
This will give Canada a total of nearly 25,000 miles of steam railroad line, which is a much larger per capita mileage than the United States. The population of the United States is about 14 times larger than Canada's, while the steam road mileage of the United States is only about nine times larger. As might be expected, new railroad construction is largely confined to the Northwest provinces where the Canadian Pacific opened some 500 miles of road last year, the Grand Trunk Pacific 850 miles and the Canadian Northern 533 miles.

Japan's War Losses.

"According to the information in the hands of our general staff," writes General Kuropatkin in McClure's "the entire peace force of the Japanese army consisted of 116,000 men, of which as many as 13,000 were on perpetual leave. The reserve of the territorial army numbered 315,000 men."

"Thus their entire force of soldiers, according to our calculations, consisted of only 418,000 men. But according to calculations made on the basis of data published by the Japanese sanitary authorities, it is evident that during the war over 1,000,000 men were summoned to their colors which created an extraordinary drain on the forces of the population."

"The losses in killed and wounded were very great. In the cemetery of honor at Tokio alone 60,000 were buried who had been slain in battle, and to these must be added 50,000 who died of their wounds. Thus the Japanese suffered battle losses of 110,000 men—that is to say, a number almost

equal to the entire army on a peace footing.

"Our losses, compared with our army of 1,000,000, were several times smaller than those of the Japanese. During the war 554,000 men were treated in the Japanese hospitals, 220,000 of them being wounded. Counting in with the killed and wounded those who died from disease, the Japanese lost 135,000 men."

To Prevent Coast Erosion

London, March 6.—The Royal Commission on Coast Erosion has concluded its report on the question of afforestation as a preventive of coast erosion, and the adaptability of the unemployed to the carrying out of extensive afforestation work. It is understood that the report contains very strong and definite recommendations on these points, and it is hoped that legislation may be based on these recommendations. The report also contains large chunks of England's soil are falling into the sea.

A New "Wireless" Appliance

London, March 6.—Marconi is engaged in perfecting an important improvement in his system of wireless telegraphy, whereby it will be possible to send and receive messages simultaneously at the same station. This innovation will be introduced about the end of March, when the company expect to be able to give a service at least equal to one duplexed cable. According to the London manager, Mr. Marconi has filed patents for this duplexing process, and with an improved installation now being fitted up, the capacity of the station will be considerably more than double. The next thing they have in view is the establishment of a direct line between Clifden, in Ireland, and London, and also of one between Glasgow Bay and Montreal, and probably the latter will be extended to New York.

In the Morning

Try A Charcoal Lozenge and a Glass of Water if Your Breath is Foul and Your Mouth Tastes Bad.

Immediately upon arising in the morning, should you have a bad breath and a disagreeable taste in your mouth, try a charcoal lozenge. Simply chew the lozenge up as you would so much candy and drink a glass of water, washing it down into the stomach in this manner. The effect is almost magical. The mouth becomes sweet and the breath pure and fragrant in a very short time.

After a few days you will notice that your stomach is digesting food much better. All traces of gases and sour stomach will disappear, and the perfect assimilation promoted by a healthy stomach will build up strength and muscle, and your bad breath and coated tongue will be a thing of the past.

Give Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges a trial, results are assured, and positively no bad effects can arise from the use of charcoal. Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges are made of young willow wood charcoal and pure, fresh honey, taken direct from the bee hive. You may eat all you want, give them to every member of the family. They will cleanse and purify the stomach and keep it clean and sweet.

Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges are good for everybody at any time. Try them. For sale everywhere, 25 cents per box. Sample box will be sent free by mail upon request. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 200 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

See the New Spring Offerings

AT THE

SEMI-READY
WARDROBE

Suits - - - \$12.00 to \$35.00
Top Coats - - \$15.00 to \$30.00
Trousers - - - \$3.00 to \$9.00
Fancy Vests - - \$1.50 to \$7.00

5000 garments carried in stock, all cut on the Physique Type System and GUARANTEED TO KEEP THEIR SHAPE. New styles in HAWES, STETSON, and CHRISTY HATS. New lines of SUMMER UNDERWEAR in BALBRIGGAN, NATURAL WOOL, CASHMERE and SILK.

Agents for DR. JAEGER and LINEN MESH UNDERWEAR. New GLOVES, NECKWEAR, SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Exclusive Agents for Semi-Ready Tailoring
Clothiers and Hatters. 614 Yates St.



Suits at \$15 as good as they can be

¶ Ancient habits and customs are hard to stop and still harder to change.

¶ The genesis of fashion began with Joseph's coat of many colours. Adam's fig-leaf was ready-made and was not really fashionable. "Ye tailor of ye olden time" made clothes somewhat as the custom tailor makes them to-day. "Semi-ready" made the first great change.

¶ Men's ready-made clothing has been the synonym for shoddy cloth and shabby making. "Semi-ready" is not ready-made.

¶ To-day most men know that they can buy in the Semi-ready shop a better tailored garment, of finer design and better cloth quality, than most tailors can possibly make.

"What you want—when you want it"

Semi-ready Tailoring



There will be no hesitancy in your decision to advance with the times if you bring your Custom Tailored Suit and place it alongside of a Semi-ready Suit for a face-to-face comparison. Compare the Workmanship, the Style, the Fitting and the Quality.

We are showing Suits at \$15 which are as well-tailored as our higher-priced Suits at \$18, \$20, \$22 and \$25.

Semi-ready Tailoring

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

922 Government Street

LIMITED

Victoria, B.C.

MEADLANDS

Lately Known as Dr. Powell's Farm

THIS is one of the most beautiful and best watered farms in Saanich and having a large water frontage on Union Bay, has been subdivided and placed on the market at the following prices: WATER FRONTAGE in 7 acre blocks at from \$250 to \$300 per acre. The remainder in 12 acre blocks a large portion of which is under cultivation, at from \$150 to \$200 per acre. TERMS: One-third cash, balance in one and two years at 7 per cent. Call for a map.

YATES ESTATE, Victoria Arm, lots still going at from \$150 to \$500 each; \$25 cash and \$10 per month will buy any of them. Reduction for cash and allowance for acreage.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN—PHOENIX OF LONDON. FARMS—ASK FOR PRINTED LIST

Good Homes To Let

Furnished

NEAR BEACON HILL, tram car and Dallas Road, new cottage containing five rooms, bath, pantry, toilet, etc. Handsomely furnished. Will lease for one year. Rent.....\$42.50

926 HUMBOLDT STREET—Excellent dwelling of ten rooms, well furnished, two and one-third acres of ground in good garden; splendid place for boarding house. Rent.....75.00

717 WILSON STREET—Five roomed cottage, new and well furnished, large grounds. Rent.....27.50

1263 ALFRED STREET—Fine six roomed bungalow, new, modern in every respect; large lot, between two car lines; well furnished. Rent.....35.00

Unfurnished

VERRINDER AVENUE—Good two-storey house of ten rooms, fine location, high and dry. Rent.....35.00

1603 JUBILEE AVENUE—Desirable two-storey house, eight rooms, modern. Rent.....\$30.00

LOVERS' LANE—A good two-storey modern house, containing eight rooms. Rent.....20.00

560 RITHET STREET—An eight-roomed, house; modern and convenient. Will lease. Rent.....25.00

GORGE ROAD—Twenty acres land and excellent six-roomed cottage. Rent.....20.00

CRAIGFLOWER ROAD—Nice, modern two-storey house, with six rooms. Rent.....21.00

PRINCESS AVENUE—New modern bungalow with six excellent rooms. Rent.....21.00

524 HILLSIDE AVENUE—Two-storey eight-roomed house, modern. Rent.....25.00

117 ST. LAWRENCE STREET—New four-roomed bungalow, modern; very desirable. Rent.....21.00

626 DUNEDIN STREET—One and one-half storey house, good; modern. Rent.....25.00

1218 QUADRA STREET—Six-roomed house, two-storeys, modern. Rent.....20.00

407 MARY STREET—Good modern cottage, containing five rooms. Rent.....13.50

VICTORIA ARM—Fine residence, twelve rooms, two storeys, modern, furnace, rent \$35.

87 FORT STREET—Five-roomed cottage, modern. Rent.....15.00

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Telephone 1076. Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents. 1130 Broad St.

If Location and Price Count

HERE are two very fine lots 57 ft. 6 in. by 106 ft. each, on one of the best parts of Fort Street. High, dry, facing south with ideal slope to street. Car passes property. Sewer, water, electric lights and telephone on street. Property has a little rock and Oak trees at the rear. Just enough rock to make a good foundation for a home. Offering at the extraordinary low figure of

TERMS

\$1050

TERMS

Pemberton & Son

- - - 625 Fort Street

VICTORIA, B. C.

PEMBERTON ROAD

PRICE

\$8,300

FINE RESIDENCE WITH LARGE LOT

Payable \$2,000 cash, and balance on mortgage at 7 per cent for a long term. The house, which is new, has eight rooms, stone foundation, and basement with furnace

Established 1858

A. W. BRIDGMAN

41 GOVERNMENT STREET

Telephones 86

\$1150

Half an Acre all Cleared and Under Cultivation

with good two-room cottage, city water and electric light. Twenty young fruit trees. Good chicken house. This property is situated in good locality, and within five minutes walk of street car. Owner needs money and has reduced his price \$500.00. This is a good buy.

GRANT & LINEHAM

Telephone 664 634 VIEW STREET, P.O. Box 307

Money to Loan. Fire Insurance Written.

A 50 ACRE FARM! A 50 ACRE FARM!

Of the choicest irrigable Agricultural and Fruit Lands on the entire Pacific Coast for the extraordinary low figure of \$500.00. The poorest man can purchase one of these most desirable properties. The Titles are direct from the

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT

The climate is delightful and there is a continuous growth the year round. The temperature runs from 60 to 90 degrees. Every acre properly put under cultivation will give a yearly return of \$50.00 upwards, otherwise money will be refunded to purchaser.

One owner last year, with irrigation, raised six crops of Alfalfa, and this yielded over \$150 per acre.

Sugar, pineapples, bananas, chocolate, cotton, coffee, tobacco, vanilla, beans, indigo, henequen, ramie, and all kinds of fibres, adonquilla oil seed, sweet potatoes, peanuts, cocoanuts, and all other tropical and semi-tropical products can be grown to perfection.

If you order one of these farms by mail we will select one for you from the first sub-division giving you privilege of changing for any other farm of the same subdivision that is still for sale.

NO TAXES for ten years.

NO IMPORT OR EXPORT DUTY for ten years.

In a comparatively short time these lands will be worth at least \$100 per acre.

Prices on the East Coast of Mexico for similar lands run from \$100 to \$200 per acre.

If you would like to investigate this proposition, call on or write to

BOND & CLARK

Phone 1092 614 TROUNCE AVENUE Phone 1092

TO RENT

Well Furnished Eight Roomed Modern House on Gorge Road

TO RENT

GRAY, HAMILTON, DONALD & JOHNSTON, LIMITED, 63 YATES ST.

TELEPHONE 663 VICTORIA WINNIPEG REGINA TELEPHONE 633

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

VICTORIA RESIDENTIAL LOTS

ADMIRAL ROAD—60 x 120, a corner. Good soil. Price\$300	PINE STREET—On south side. Price.....\$500
NELSON STREET—60 x 100, a corner, close to water. Price\$250	ROCKLAND AVENUE—Corner St. Charles street. Several choice large lots at moderate prices.
ADMIRAL ROAD—Two large lots, double frontage. Price\$700	OAK BAY AVENUE—Corner Richard, two large lots, 120 x 135. Price\$2,250
LYALL STREET—54 x 120. Price.....\$350	OAK BAY AVENUE—Corner Fell street. Price....\$770
CRAIGFLOWER ROAD—Two lots, 50 x 109 each. Price of each.....\$600	DAVIE STREET—Corner Cowan, two lots. Each, \$700
	CHAUCHER STREET—North side, 50x125. Price, \$425

ESTABLISHED
1890

R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

TELEPHONE
30

620 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

VERY CHOICE CORNER, close-in, 120 feet on Blanchard and 120 feet on Fisguard streets; 2½ story house, 10 rooms; 24 fruit trees, large stable. The house has recently been renovated and painted. No better location in the city for a rooming or desirable residence. \$5,500, easy terms. Open to offer.

OTTER DISTRICT—160 acres, 75 acres cleared and fenced, some fine large trees, balance easily cleared. Over 120 acres arable level land, 25 miles from Victoria on the main road. Two living streams all the year round in which trout abound, and miles and miles of cattle run adjoining. All mineral and surface rights go with the property. Price, per acre, \$50 cash.

GOOD BUILDING LOT, Esquimalt Road, near city boundary, 60 x 135, with small house. Cash\$1,500

VERY CHOICE CORNER LOT, Cook and Fort Streets. One-half cash, balance three years at seven per cent. Price.....\$4,750

GOOD BUILDING LOT, corner Oak Bay Avenue and Fell Street. Small cash payment, balance at seven per cent, will take this lot. Price, \$770

GOOD BUSINESS SITE, Pandora Street, close to Douglas. Half cash, \$4,250

VERY DESIRABLE SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE—Fully modern, almost new. On Heywood Avenue. Owner leaving the city—must be sold....\$4,250

BUNGALOW—Five roomed, new, fully modern, Government street, close to car line, part may remain at 6 per cent.....\$3,600

178 ACRES, fronting on Sooke Harbor. 30 acres under cultivation, 1 acre orchard. Good 7 roomed house and outbuildings, good well. School on the lot. Stage passes the door. Easy terms.....\$4,000

J. MUSGRAVE

Cor. of Eroad and Trounce Ave. Money to Loan on Approved Security

CASH vs EASY TERMS

We claim that you cannot buy elsewhere in the city for spot cash houses as cheap and as good value as the following offers:

No. 1417—In a fashionable part of the city, three bedrooms, good closets, good plumbing, good basement piped for furnace, and everything that is necessary to a woman's comfort. This house is close in. The price of this new house was \$3,300. Price today is \$2,800. Terms, \$200 cash, and \$25 per month.

BEAUTIFUL NEW 7 ROOM HOUSE ON FORT STREET—Modern in every particular. Owner has decided to sell this on easy terms for \$3,000. Small cash payment, and balance \$25 per month. If you are interested come and see it. The former price was \$3,500. A magnificent run for poultry.

SIX ROOM HOUSE—McPherson Avenue. New and modern. Monthly terms. \$3,500.

NEW SEVEN ROOM HOUSE—Victoria West. Large and commodious—an ideal home for a good sized family, the rooms are large and plenty of closet room. Our price on this for cash was \$4,200. Now we will sell for \$200 cash, and balance at \$25 per month and the price is \$4,000. Situated on McPherson Avenue—one of the nicest streets in the city.

HERE'S A SNAP—Best cleared fruit land, three and one-half miles from the city. Worth \$500 per acre, will sell this week for \$2,100. Small house and barn. This is without a doubt the best snap we have ever offered. Six acres all cultivated.

FINE, HIGH, LEVEL BUILDING LOT—Concrete walks, boulevards, sewers, macadamized roads, etc., close-in. Only \$600. Your own terms.

TO RENT—Good Five-Room House—West Victoria. Per month.....\$12

McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

618 TROUNCE AVENUE

TELEPHONE 1377

Here is a BARGAIN No doubt about it!

A fine corner block of very choice property on Fort Street car line, 165 x 200 feet, frontage on two streets. Sewer, city water, electric lights and granolithic walks.

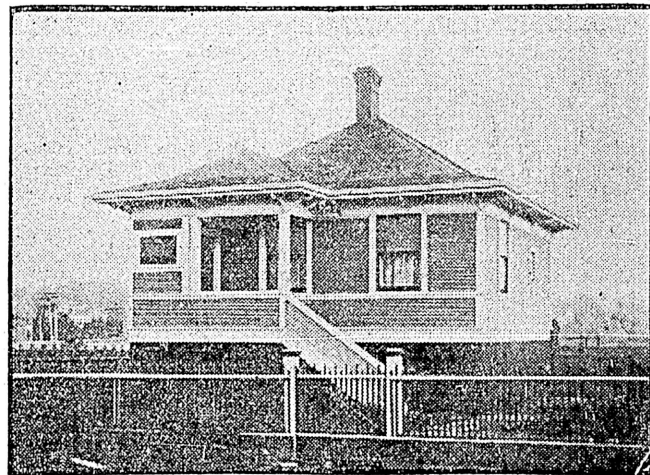
This would make three fine lots on which three good houses could be built, and even four if thought advisable. This is a splendid speculative proposition, as property very close to this and no better is held at \$1,000 per lot.

We strongly advice you to look into this offer, and use your own judgment. \$1,800 will take this whole block on easy terms.

We firmly believe this to be a money maker.

LATIMER & NEY

629 FORT STREET COR. BROAD



SNAP—This choicely built, new cottage, on lot 60 x 132, fine high location, near cars and school, very large living and diningroom, tile fireplace and mantel, bedroom, kitchen, pantry, bathroom and basement, fruit trees and garden, city water, electric light, sewer, bath, fencing and sidewalks. Terms, one-half cash, balance on mortgage at seven per cent. Price only.....\$1,600

T. P. McCONNELL Sole Agent. Cor. Govt. and Fort St. Upstairs.

2 Corner Lots James Bay

On car line—Price \$1,600—Easy terms

Cowichan Bay

160 acres all cultivated, together with two large new modern Houses, Stables, Barns, etc, facing bay. Easy Terms. Price \$20,000

TO RENT - -

FISGUARD STREET—Near Cook, five room cottage\$25.00
FORT STREET—8-room house.\$27.50

E. A. HARRIS & CO.

INSURANCE

615 FORT STREET

MONEY TO LOAN

FOR SALE

S. African Script Land S. W. 1-4, Sec. 25, Tp. 111. Nechaco Valley

A beautiful piece, located near Stoney Creek. Very lightly timbered, willow and poplar. Soil, black loam, silts in places.

Price, \$12.50 per acre. Terms, 1-3 cash, balance to suit.

Pendegast St., 3 New Cottages

Well-fitted sideboards, bath, etc., concrete foundations. ALL modern improvements.

Price, \$3,100 each. Terms, \$500 cash, balance \$25 per month.

Six choice Lots, Fairfield Estate, near Dallas Road, good soil, high and dry, commanding fine view. Price \$600 each. Terms: One-half cash, balance in two years at seven per cent.

HOWARD POTTS

731 Fort Street

Phone 1192

THE GRIFFITH CO.

Room 11, Mahon Building

Tel. 1462

REALTY

TIMBER

INSURANCE

Rent is a Perpetual Tax

Cut it out by getting a home. We can make this possible to you by this offering: A new, modern, seven-room house with basement, on the car line, in a choice residential district. The builder says the place is a

Bargain at \$3850

We believe it and think you will if you investigate. The terms of payment make the purchase easy: \$2,200 may remain on a three-year mortgage, and the balance paid about as follows: \$125 cash and \$30 a month for three months; then you pay up the interest to date, and \$285 on principal. Thereafter you may pay as low as \$35 a month including interest.

This Means Making Rent Buy a Home

Timber WANTED Timber

FROM OWNERS

Good and well located timber for responsible buyers. Will either buy or sell at right prices

Western Finance Co.

Phone 1062.

LIMITED.

1236 Gov't St. (Upstairs)

50 Acres of Splendid Farming Land

Near Duncans, cleared, drained, fenced and in crop. Owner will sell whole or portion at \$200 per acre

Neat Cottage

All modern, off Oak Bay Avenue, \$2,100, easy terms

ARTHUR COLES

Real Estate, Fire, Life and Marine Insurance.

1205 Broad Street.

P.O. Box 167

Telephone 65

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

CLASSIFIED ADS ARE BUSINESS BRINGERS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATES
One cent a word each insertion; 10 per cent discount for six or more consecutive insertions—cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than 25 cents.
Business or Professional cards—of four lines or under \$1.00 per week; 10¢ for two weeks. Special rates for monthly and yearly contracts.
No advertisement charged to account for less than \$1.00.
Phone No. 11.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ROCK BLASTING
NOTICE—Rock blasting contractor and rock for sale for building or concrete. J. B. Williams, 408 Michigan street. Phone A-1343.

BAGGAGE DELIVERED
VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd., Tel. 129

BARREL MANUFACTURING
SWENNEY'S COOPERAGE, 850 Johnson street, Phone B906.

BOOKBINDING
THIS COLONIST has the best equipped bookbinding in the province; the result is equal in proportion.

BOTTLES
ALL KINDS of bottles wanted. Good prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store street, Phone 1336.

BOOTS AND SHOE REPAIRING
HAVE your shoes repaired at Hibbs, 3 Oriental Alley, opposite Pantages Theatre.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS
PACIFIC BUILDING AND CONTRACTING CO., Ltd., office Room 28, Fifth Sisters Block. Personal supervision given to all work. Phone A-222

CLEANING AND TAILORING WORKS
LASHES—843 View St., Phone A-1297. Gents' suits pressed and pressed, 50¢ to 75¢. Ladies' skirts ditto. Hats, gloves, furs, dry cleaning.

LADIES' AND GENTS' clothes cleaned, dyed, repaired and pressed. Umbrellas also repaired and re-covered. Guy W. Walker, 708 Johnson St., just east of Douglas. Phone A-1267.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING
LLOYD & CO., practical chimney sweepers and house-cleaners. 116 Pandora St., just east of Douglas. All chimneys, vacuums cleaned, ready for occupation. Phone 1577.

DRAWMEN
JOSEPH HEANEY—Office; 62 Wharf street. Tel. 171.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO.
Telephone 13.

DYE WORKS
B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS—The largest dyeing and cleaning works in the province. Country orders solicited. Tel. 240. J. C. Renfrew, proprietor.

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS
116 Pandora St., just east of Douglas. All garments cleaned or dyed and pressed equal to new.

PAUL'S STEAM DYE WORKS
318 Fort Street. All garments cleaned and pressed equal to new. Phone 624.

ENGRAVING, STENCIL CUTTING
GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 816 Wharf street, behind postoffice.

HARDWARE
E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government streets.

THE HICKMAN EYE HARDWARE CO.
1000 Fort Street. Phone 1336.

JUNK
BRASS, Copper, Bottles, Sacks, and Junk wanted. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store street, Phone 1336.

LITHOGRAPHING
LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING AND EMBROIDERING—Nothing too large and nothing too small; your stationery is our specialty. Address: The Colonist Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.

LIVERY AND TRANSFER
VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd., Tel. 129

LODGES AND SOCIETIES
A.O.F., Court Northern Light No. 5925. Meets at K. of P. Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton, Secretary.

K. of P. No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday
K. of P. Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. H. Weber, K. of R. and S. Box 544.

SONS OF ENGLAND, Pride of Island
Lodge, A. O. U. W. Hall, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays. President, H. O. Savage. Secy, H. T. Gravlin, 1931 Oak Bay Ave.

SONS OF ENGLAND, B. S. Alexandra
Lodge 116 Meigs 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. K. of P. Hall, A. E. Kent, 506 Fort Street, President. J. Critchley, Secretary, Sidney, B. C.

NOVELTY WORKS
L. HAPER—General Machinist, No. 150 Government street.

PAPERHANGING
JAMES SCOTT ROSS—Paperhanging expert, 916 Pandora street. Painting, kalsomining, signs. Send postal. Phone A1533.

POTTERY WARE, ETC.
SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., cor. Broad and Pandora Sts., Victoria, B. C.

GRAVEL
B. C. SAND & GRAVEL CO.—Foot of Johnson street. Gravel, crushed stone, washed and graded sand and gravel. Best for concrete work of all kinds. Delivered by team in the city or on scows at pit, on Royal Bay.

SEAL ENGRAVING
GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 816 Wharf street, behind Post Office.

SEORTHAND
SHORTHAND SCHOOL—1109 Broad St., Victoria. Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, shorthand taught. Mrs. A. Macmillan, Principal.

STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING
STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING—19,000 feet of floor space. Apply W. W. Duncan, 535 Yates. P. O. Box 179, City.

R. S. BYRN, 1302 Wharf St., foot of
Yates. Phone 394. P. O. Box 408.

STENCIL AND SEAL ENGRAVING
GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf street, opposite Post Office.

SCAVENTING
VICTORIA SCAVENTING CO.—Office 710 Yates street. Phone 662. Ashes and rubbish removed.

E. LINES—Yards, etc. cleaned, Reside
at: 738 Humboldt street, Phone B1799.

TEAS AND COFFEES
PIONEER COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, Ltd., Pembroke street, Victoria. Telephone 697.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY—(Continued.)

UNDERTAKERS
B. C. FUNERAL FURNISHING CO., 53 Government street. Tel. 48, 305, 404 594. Our experienced certified staff available day or night. Chas. Hayward, Pres., F. Cassolton, Manager.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

CONSULTING ENGINEERS
WINTERBURN, W. G., telephone 1531. Consulting Mechanical Engineer and Surveyor. Estimates for all kinds of machinery; gasoline engines, speciality. 1637 Oak Bay Avenue, Victoria, B.C.

DENTISTS
DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, corner Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B.C. Telephone—Office, 557; Residence 122.

DETECTIVES
B. C. DETECTIVE SERVICE, Vancouver. Civil, criminal and commercial investigations. R. S. Baron, Superintendent. Head Office, rooms 307 and 308, Crowther building, Vancouver. B.C. Phone 4262. Bloodhound trailers kept.

MASSAGE
MRS. EARSMAN, electric light baths; medical massage. 1008 Fort St. Phone B-1965.

MEDICAL MASSAGE, Turkish Baths—
G. Bjornfelt, Swedish masseur, 821 Fort St., near Blanchard. Hours 1-6. Phone 1856.

MINING ENGINEER
J. L. PARKER, Mining Engineer, room 11, Macgregor Block, 634 View St., Victoria, B. C. Telephone: Business, A-1257. Residence, 1912.

PATENTS AND LEGAL
ROWLAND BRITAIN, Registered Attorney. Patents in all countries. Fairhead building, opposite P.O., Vancouver.

VETERINARY COLLEGE
BULLETIN San Francisco Veterinary College now ready. Mailed free. Dr. C. Keane, 1818 Market St. #21

WATCHMAKER
A. PETCH, 90 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

PANDORA HOTEL—Redeclared and refitted throughout, fully licensed, pleasantly situated, and close in town. Rooms from \$5.00 to \$30.00 weekly. Corner Pandora and Blanchard streets. #13

CALIFORNIA HOTEL—19 Johnson St., newly fitted up from bottom to top, good accommodation, sporting gallery, complete life-size billiard table, all noted sports and athletes up to the present day. Bar always supplied with best goods. Thos. L. McManus, proprietor.

NEW WESTMINSTER
HOTEL COLONIAL—Opposite Court House. Best hotel in town. Rates from \$1.50 up. John A. Insley, proprietor.

VANCOUVER
HOTEL DOMINION—When you arrive at Vancouver take large auto bus, which will take you to this hotel free. Our rates the best obtainable at the price. American plan \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Auto makes one trip daily around Stanley Park. F. Baynes proprietor.

HOTEL METROPOLE—The most convenient to business centre, theatres, wharves, and depots. Recently renovated and reconstructed. American and European plan. The place to meet your up-country friends. Geo. L. Howe, proprietor.

BLACKBURN HOTEL—A. E. Blackburn, proprietor. This well-known and popular hotel entirely rebuilt and refurnished is now open to its patrons. Steam heat, fine commodious rooms, first-class dining room, best attention to comfort of guests. American plan, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. European plan, 75¢ upwards. 318 Westminster avenue.

ALHAMBRA HOTEL—Mrs. S. Thompson, proprietor. Corner Carroll and Water streets, Vancouver, B.C. Vancouver's first hotel. Situated in the heart of the city. Modernly equipped throughout. Midday lunch a specialty. European plan. Famed for good whiskey.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Corner Hastings and Cambie streets. Headquarters for mining and logging men. Rates \$2 and upwards. Atkins, Johnson & Stewart, proprietors.

SICK—NURSING.
MRS. WALKER—Private nursing home, 1017 Burdette Ave. Phone A-1400. #2

LOST AND FOUND.
LOST—February 24th, smooth-haired fox terrier, black ears, white muzzle, laying a small call. If found, please return to Mr. W. A. Pickle, 1017 Burdette Ave. Phone A-1400. #2

FOR SALE—EGGS FOR HATCHING.
FOR SALE—Pure White Leghorn eggs; \$1.50 for setting of 15. 402 Dallas Road. #5

EGGS FOR HATCHING, prize stock.
Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas, Plymouth Rocks; 13 setting \$1.00. 556 Superior St. #4

PURE BRED Black Orpingtons
hatching from cock first prize strain, imported direct; \$4.00 per setting; for other hens, specially selected for laying, first showing \$3.00 and \$2.00; unfertiles replaced. My Orpingtons have won whenever shown. A. Averill, Duncan. #27

POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK.
FOR SALE—One pony and road cart, and one 3-year-old gelding. Box 693. Colonist. #6

WANTED—Good driving horse
about 5 years. Apply Creech Brothers. #6

WANTED—A quiet horse, suitable
for lady to ride or drive; reply stating terms, to 653, Colonist office. #5

FOR SALE—Barr Plymouth Rocks.
Apply morning. 465 Quebec. #5

FOR SALE—Brown Leghorn and White
Plymouth Rock eggs for setting, from prize stock. J. D. West, 2024 Belmont. #3

FOR SALE—A nice young, fresh, Jersey cow; very quiet, \$50.
J. Watt, Heals P. O. #3

PEDIGREE Alderle turkeys (Bitch)
\$20. Apply Geo. A. Allen, Duncan. #21

FOR SALE—White Wyandotte, Black
Minorca and Black Orpington, 3000 for sale. 13 eggs for \$1.50. Apply Schroeder's Grocery, 300 Menzies St. #3

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

ALL KINDS of Chinese Labor supplied.
Yin Thoin, 1630 Government street. Phone A1749. #4

JAPANESE HINDU AND CHINESE
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—All kinds of labor, general contractor, 1601 Government street. Phone 1630.

THE RELIABLE Labor and Employment
Agencies, 550 Johnson St., Victoria, B. C., and 512 Water St., Vancouver, B. C. Supplies labor and help of all descriptions on short notice, free of charge to employers. Phone 163. Write or wire your orders. P. A. Watson, Manager. Wanted—Ladies and Men canvassers, big percentage. Register book kept for help seeking employment. #27

COSY CORNER General Employment
Bureau, also department for rooms and board. Mrs. Newton, Phone 1410. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. #18

THE DEBREUX EMPLOYMENT
AGENCY, 938 Yates. Hours—2 to 5 p. m. Phone 447.

WANTED—A situation by experienced
nursemaid (23); good references. #1

WANTED—Completed housemaid (other
servants kept); references essential. Esquimalt. #1

WANTED—Experienced cooks, two gen-
eral maids, one lady help. (City.) References. #1

WANTED—Experienced nursemaid (two
children), 2 and 4 years; Cottage Home, two miles from Victoria. References. #1

TO LET—A bright, comfortable fur-
nished bed-sitting room; most central. Apply Agency. #1

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOUSES BUILT on installment plan;
lots supplied; small payment down. Box 689, Colonist. #6

FOR SALE—Cheap, three-horse Western
House, direct motor or will exchange for small gasoline engine. Apply Box 685, Colonist. #6

MILLWOOD—\$3.00. Hull. Phone 1121. #3

PROPERTY OWNERS—List your snaps
with us as we can always sell a real snap. Allen & Son, 575 Yates St. #5

BE INDEPENDENT and not subject to
trusts and corporations; use Monarch Gas, Cowichan valley full of it from Shawinigan Lake to Chemung; nearest old Sol yet; tell colors by it. Light by it, cook by it, birds sing under it, plants thrive beside it, incubators and brooders run by it. Wanted opportunities to sit in backyards and run tubing in houses to show light on approval. Communicate or interview. Haywood & Dods, Agents, corner Fort and Blanchard Sts. #4

FOR SALE—Or to rent, a good piano.
Apply by appointment. 214 Kingston St. #4

TO BE SOLD CHEAP—Almost new
automatic seamstress sewing machine and ladies bike. Owner leaving city. 839 Pandora street. #2

FOR SALE—3 h.p. gasoline engine in
good order. Apply Box 17, Corfield, B.C. #2

UNITED GERMAN SOCIAL CLUB'S
Snowdrop dance, Monday March 8, Labor hall. Bouquets of snowdrops provided. Regular prices.

FOR SALE—Sloop Aloha, 23 ft., cabin,
good condition, also punt. Apply Box 608, Colonist. #2

STUMP PULLER for sale or for hire,
made in three sizes; also contracts taken. J. Ducrest, Burnside Road, Phone A-1781. #18

OWNER WILL EXCHANGE modern 9-
roomed house, with acre of land, for Vancouver property. Address Box 863, Vancouver. #9

MME. VITAL has removed her dress-
making business to 1120 Calcedonia Ave. #11

FOR SALE—Houston tenoner, one
shaper, on Smith morticer, one small dynamo, one stickler. Taylor Mill Co., Ltd. Lby., 2116 Government street. P.O. Box 628. #20

FOR SALE—Buggies, delivery and
farm wagons, gasoline engines, fencing, etc. B. C. Hardware Co., 510 Johnson St. #20

BRASS CASTINGS of all descriptions
for machinists and launch builders. E. Coleman, shop 640 Pembroke St. #24

ALFRED JONES, carpenter and joiner,
Jobbing work promptly attended to. 800 Fort street, corner Blanchard. Phone B-799. #14

SEVERAL good propositions in room-
ing houses and other investments in real estate yielding revenues of \$100 to \$100 per month. Several good paying businesses for sale; also lots in a growing district from \$150 up. For particulars of these and other paying propositions apply to Wakley & Bodie, 441 Pender St., Vancouver. #14

ANTIQUE JEWELRY, Diamonds, En-
gravings and Pictures bought and sold. Mrs. A. A. Aaronson, 55 Johnson street. #17

BAGGAGE Promptly handled at cur-
rent rates by the Victoria Transfer Co., Phone 129. Office open night and day. #8

COTTON RAGS wanted at the Colonist
Job Department. #1

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—Cheap first-class confec-
tionery store. 598, Colonist. #6

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

FOR RENT—Small shop on Douglas
street near City Hall. Apply Owens, P. O. Box 495, Victoria. #5

FARMS TO RENT OR LEASE.

FOR LEASE—House, 5 1/2 acres orchard,
Newcomb, near Swan Lake. #6

TO RENT—50 acres land, 4-roomed
house and outbuildings, 10 acres in fall wheat. Apply 826 Bay St., or R. John, Saanichton. #6

WANTED—To purchase

WANTED—1,000 or 2,000 cedar poles,
25 feet long, 8 inches at small end. Room No. 12, Promis Block. Phone 1932. #6

WANTED—A second-hand bicycle, boy's
size, must be in good repair. Apply Box 673, Colonist. #6

TWO-WHEELED GIG wanted; good
condition. Pease, Strawberry Vale. #6

WANTED—Incubator. N. Davis, South
Wellington. #6

WANTED—Buggy, also lady's saddle;
reply stating terms to 653, Colonist office. #6

WANTED—Lowest cash price for 10
acres, partly cultivated, near Mount Toimie. Apply Box 625 Colonist. #3

WANTED—To buy flat-top desk, sec-
ond-hand. Box 624 Colonist. #3

WANTED—To purchase, old mahogany
furniture, clocks, gramophones, coins, stamps, etc. A. A. Aaronson, 55 Johnson street. #3

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG JAPANESE BOY wants house-
work in city. Apply Japanese Mission, 857 Pandora St. #6

CARPENTER wants work with con-
tractor or builder. Apply T. W. Morten, 408 Hillside Ave. #6

WANTED—Thoroughly experienced
man single, wants position as manager or foreman on ranch or farm. Good man with horses. Address replies, stating wages, to Box 616 Colonist. #3

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Boy. Oak Bay Pharmacy.
#6

WANTED—Young man to do light book-
ing and clerical work. Box 692, Colonist. #6

WANTED—An associate with \$500 to
\$1,000 to join advertiser in legitimate business enterprise; strictest investigation solicited and references furnished. This is a chance where a man can accumulate wealth this year. If you mean business address for interview 668, Colonist office. #6

WANTED—Good message boy at the
Colonist Job Department. #6

WANTED—Engineer, burners, setters,
etc., for new brickworks. Write: Harrison, Sidney Island, B. C. #6

WANTED—Man with \$1,500 for good
paying proposition. This exceptional opportunity is open for thirty days only. 405, Colonist. #19

WANTED—One reliable man in every
town to take orders for best custom made clothes in Canada. Highest commission. Rex Tailoring Co., Toronto.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A young lady to act as
cashier in retail store. Must have had experience and furnish references with application. Apply Box 677, Colonist office. #6

WANTED—Experienced laundry girls at
The Colonist Laundry. #6

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS

TO LET—Furnished rooms. 949 Fort
St. #4

TO LET—Bedrooms; also housekeeping
rooms; ground floor. 900 Fort St. #3

TO LET—Furnished bedrooms, for gen-
tlemen. 925 Johnson. #3

TO LET—Large furnished room, mod-
ern. 331 Michigan street. #3

TO RENT—Furnished room. 628
Queen's Avenue. Phone A802. #3

TO RENT—Furnished rooms and house-
keeping rooms, Hotel Canada, 400 Broad St. Phone 1654. #26

TO LET—Furnished room, heated, mod-
ern new life. 32 Michigan St. #18

FURNISHED ROOMS—Elegantly fur-
nished rooms, with or without board. All modern improvements, including electric light and telephone. Close to steamboat landing, corner Birdcage Walk and Belleville Street, W. Woodhill (formerly Revere House).

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of Je-
rome E. Church, deceased. Pursuant to the order of the Honorable, The Chief Justice, dated 10th February, 1909, all persons who have not already sent in their claims against the Estate of Jerome E. Church, deceased, properly verified by oath or statutory declaration, are requested to send same properly verified to the undersigned at the Law Office, Victoria, B. C., before 11th March, next. Dated 12th February, 1909.

B. H. TYRWHITT DRAKE,
Registrar.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the
undersigned, intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners in and for the City of Victoria at its next sitting for a transfer of the liquor license now held by me to sell wine and spirituous liquors by retail at the premises known as the Hotel Canada, and being No. 1320 Broad Street, in the City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, said hotel being situated on Victoria city lots 159a and 160a to John Temple. Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 14th day of January, 1909.

EDWIN JAMES SMITH,
Municipality of the District of Oak Bay

NOTICE
Public Notice is hereby given that all persons desirous of having works of local improvement carried out by the Municipality of the District of Oak Bay must file a Statutory Petition for same with the Municipal Clerk on or before 15th April, 1909. By Order of the Council. J. S. FLOYD, C.M.C. Victoria, B. C. 2nd March, 1909.

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply
to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria at the next sitting of the board for a transfer of the license now held by me to sell wine and spirituous and fermented liquors by retail on the premises known as the "King's Head Saloon," number 562 Johnson street, Victoria, B. C., to George Washington Henry Francis Bruggly and further take notice that I intend to apply to the board at the same time for permission on the change of the name of said "King's Head Saloon" to the "Emperor Hotel." Dated this third day of February, A. D. 1909. CHAS. HANBURY.

TO LET—RESIDENCES.

TO LET—Six-roomed house; 749 Market
Street. #6

TO RENT—New and modern 5-roomed
house. Apply 858 North Park. #6

TO LET—Seven-roomed house, Yates
street; rent \$30 per month including water. Apply B. C. Land and Investment Agency. #26

TO LET—FURNISHED RESIDENCES.

TO RENT—Two-roomed furnished cot-
tage, James Bay, Apply 1605 Store St. #5

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—Very desirable home, large
handsome home, with all modern conveniences, beautiful grounds and fine situation; will be sold for much less than cost of building alone; easy terms. Apply 1924 Belmont Ave. #6

FOR SALE—Six-roomed house, brick
foundation, good condition, hot and cold water, etc. Near North Ward School; \$1,900; terms. Apply H. D. Colonist. #5

FOR SALE—10-roomed house, 1031 Pan-
dora St., concrete cellar, and all modern conveniences, everything in first-class condition. Apply to Owner, 1307 Government. #25

FOR SALE—Almost new, 5 roomed cot-
tage on Shawinigan Lake; furniture, boat, bathhouse. Modern house in Victoria. Cheap. Reade, Oak Bay, Victoria. #3

The Perry
Madison St.
Seattle
Washington

Absolutely Fire-Proof
European Plan
The Highest Grade
Every Modern Convenience

Centrally located and commanding a view of the
Olympic, Cascade Mountains, Mt. Rainier and
Puget Sound.
J. S. McTERNAN, Manager

Seasickness Quickly Cured

"Mothersill's" quickly cures Sea and
Train sickness. Guaranteed perfectly
harmless to the most delicate. Money
refunded if not satisfactory.

For sale at drug stores and first-
class steamers, or Mothersill's Remedy
Co., Ltd., 226 State Street, Detroit. For
sale and recommended in Victoria by
W. S. Perry, W. Gardner, J. R. Robert-
son, B. C. Drug Store, Ltd.

Building Lots For Sale

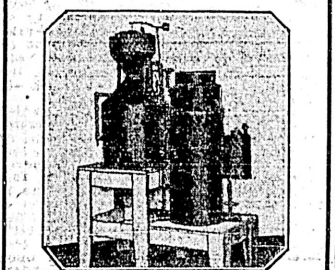
Houses Built on the
Installment Plan

D. H. BALE
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
Phone 1140.
Cor. Fort and Stadacona Streets.

Comfortable Homes Erected

Having secured a stock of Sash,
Doors, Art Glass, Mantels, Builders'
Hardware, etc., I am prepared to give
class estimates. Best material,
workmanship, used, satisfaction
guaranteed. If you are going to
build call and talk it over.

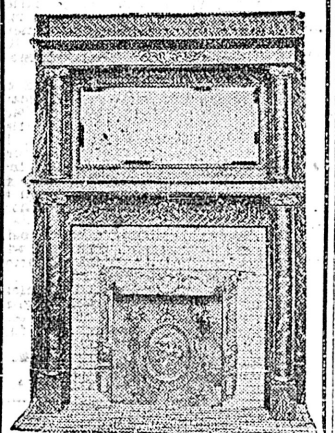
R. Hetherington, Contractor & Builder
1153 Burdette Ave. Phone B-1429.



The Monarch Acetylene Gas Machine

The fact is undisputed that our
machine is the cheapest and best
on the market today. Call or
write us and we will prove this
statement; over one hundred
country homes and ranches in
British Columbia are lighted by
our gas machine and we have
recommendations from all; be
progressive and improve your
property by installing the best
light obtainable.

Telephone 1854.
HAYWARD & DODS
SANTARY PLUMBING
Hot Water, Steam and Gas Fitting,
Plumbing, Acetylene Gas Supplies.
Fort Street, Cor. Blanchard.
Victoria, B. C.
T. Hayward. A. Dods.



Mantels, Grates and Tiles

Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire
Brick and Cement

Sole Agents for Nephel Plaster
Paris, and manufacturers of the
Celebrated Rosebank Lime.

RAYMOND & SON

No. 613 Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

Kodaks, Promos, Century, Hawkeyes,
Cinematograph, Cameras and Lan-
terns.

Amateurs' developing and printing
done at short notice.

Anything pertaining to photogra-
phy we have.

ALBERT H. MAYNARD

715 Pandora Street.

HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources

Barbers.....2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Boilermakers.....2nd and 4th Tuesday
Boilermakers' Helpers.....1st and 3rd Th.
Bookbinders.....2nd and 4th Monday
Bricklayers.....2nd and 4th Monday
Bartenders.....1st and 3rd Sunday
Cooks and Waiters.....2nd and 4th Tuesday
Carpenters.....Alternate Wednesdays
Cigar makers.....2nd and 4th Monday
Electrical Workers.....2nd and 4th Friday
Garment Workers.....1st Monday
Laborers.....1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers.....4th Tuesday
Laundry Workers.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Longshoremen.....Every Monday
Letter Carriers.....4th Wednesday
Machinists.....1st and 3rd Thursday
Moulders.....2nd Wednesday
Musicians.....3rd Sunday
Painters.....1st and 3rd Monday
Plumbers.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Printers.....2nd and 4th Monday
Printing Pressmen.....2nd Monday
Shipwrights.....2nd and 4th Thursday
Steam Fitters.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Stonemasons.....2nd and 4th Thursday
Street Railway Employees.....2nd
1st Tuesday 2 p.m. 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m.
Stereotypers.....Monthly
Tailors.....1st Monday
Typographical Union.....Last Sunday
T. & L. Council, 1st and 3rd Wednesday
Waiters.....2nd and 4th Tuesday

Secretaries of Labor Unions will con-
fer a favor on the Labor Editor if
they will forward any items of general
interest occurring in their unions, to
The Colonist.

The Operative Plasterers' Interna-
tional Association has a membership
of about 70,000. It recently affiliated
with the American Federation of La-
bor.

The International Moulders' Union
reports receipts during the last four
years of \$217,863, with expenditures
amounting to \$193,152. The death
benefits totalled \$50,700.

The children of the unemployed in
Glasgow, Scotland, under five years of
age, are being supplied by the Muni-
cipal Council with three meals a day
free.

Wyoming grants to women every
privilege that men have; hence the
fact that one woman has fenced in
2,000 acres of public land is not sur-
prising.

Additional death benefits of \$250 for
a membership of seven or more years
and \$300 for one of ten or more years
have been established by the Brother-
hood of Painters, Decorators and
Paperhangers.

Skilled men in the works of the
South Durham Steel and Iron Com-
pany, Limited, it was stated at a
meeting at Stockton-on-Tees, Eng.,
earn on an average of \$8.40 a day.

The leather workers' international
has decided to take steps to inaugu-
rate the eight-hour workday. Assess-
ments will be paid by unions into a
special fund.

The moulders of the Griffin Stove
Company, Guelph, Ontario, fourteen in
number, are on strike as a result of a
disagreement over wages.

In common with the Toronto Press-
men's union, Ottawa union, No. 5 of
the International Pressmen's union of
North America, has refused to pay the
ten per cent strike levy demanded by
the parent union.

The trades in the building industry
of Jamaica, West Indies, are organiz-
ing into unions affiliated with the
American Federation of Labor. At
Kingston the printers, pressmen and
bookbinders have also organized.

A council of labor was held by Sec-
retary of Commerce and Labor Straus,
at Washington, D.C., on the 10th ult.,
for the purpose of discussing matters
of interest to wage-earners.

In 1901 the sum of \$27,608,000 was
expended by employers in Germany for
the direct aid of their employees. More
than two-thirds of this was given as
voluntary contributions by private
firms and individuals.

The Durham Coal Conciliation
Board agreed to a further reduction in
wages of 3 1/2 per cent at its meeting
in Newcastle. This makes over 7 per
cent reduction. The wages now stand
over 47 per cent. above the standard
rate of 1878.

The regular meeting of Fernie, B.C.,
Trades and Labor Council was held on
Monday night. The feature of the
meeting was the resignation of Presi-
dent J. E. Grayson. President Grayson
stated that while he was retiring from
the chair, his heart was still in the
unions.

The Sacramento bricklayers always
make arrangements to assist any
of their number injured at work. Lately
a dollar per capita tax was levied un-
der these circumstances, and the mem-
bers' dues were remitted for three
months.

The Canterbury Conciliation Board
of New Zealand has recommended that
the hours of farm laborers and farm
hands should not exceed eight, except
at harvest time, when ten may be
worked. In America the farm hand
works an average of fourteen hours.

James Somerville, chairman of the
executive committee of the Federated
Mechanical Trades unions, is on his
way west, and is expected in Leth-
bridge on a visit to the local unions
there this week. Mr. Somerville has
been in Montreal for some time.

Another new bill in the Legislature
brought down last week was W. R.
Ross' (Fernie) amendment to the Mas-
ter and Servant Act. The amendment
provides that every workman, em-
ployed, or servant paid at the rate of
\$4 per day or less shall have a pay-
day every two weeks. The operation
of the act is restricted to companies
having a payroll exceeding \$50,000 per
month.

The grievance committee of the la-
bor organizations of the G. T. P., which
have been in session in Winnipeg for
several days attempting to adjust dif-
ferences with the company, has ad-
journed, and the members went to
their respective homes. The company
and the men could not agree on
schedules of pay. The grand officers
of the orders represented will arrive
in Winnipeg on Friday to make a final

effort to settle the differences, which
are largely on questions of wages.

The Labor Department has nominat-
ed Rev. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor)
of Winnipeg to represent the Mani-
toba Carriage Co. of that city upon the
board of conciliation and investigation
to adjust the dispute between the com-
pany and its employees. The em-
ployees will be represented by the
solicitor for the Dominion Trades and
Labor Council in the west.

Women employed as ordinary day
laborers in the construction build-
ings, mixing mortar, sifting sand and
carrying bricks and for unloading coal
are the unusual conditions described
as existing in Prague and elsewhere
in Bohemia in a report to the Bureau
of Manufactures from Joseph L. Brit-
tain, American Consul at Prague. The
women are paid from 22 to 30 cents
a day. The working day for these
women is from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., with an
hour for dinner.

President Gompers, of the A. F. of
L., will attend the next session of the
British Trades Union Congress, to be
held in spring, and he has been in-
structed to investigate the workings
of the English law, called the English
Trades Disputes Act, designed for the
protection of the funds of the unions.
This he will do with a view to secur-
ing material on which to base a pro-
posed law to protect the funds of A. F.
of L. unions.

It is the intention of the Vancouver
Trades and Labor Council to try and
obtain some sort of representation on
the General Hospital Government
Board, and with that object in view it
was lately decided to send two annual
governor's subscriptions (\$10 each) to
the institution, and appoint the Coun-
cil two visiting delegates, Messrs.
W. W. Sayer and C. Payne, as repre-
sentatives of the Council.

There are now 274 penny savings
banks in operation in Glasgow and the
west of Scotland which acknowledge
the Glasgow Savings Bank as the par-
ent institution. The value of these
penny banks is very great, not only in
inducting the virtue of thrift in
childhood, but in their actual results.
There were 1,230,336 transactions, but
at the end of the financial year the de-
positors had £31,754 to their credit in
the Glasgow Savings Bank. The
amount deposited during the year was
£291,453.

According to a report recently is-
sued by the society of the Swiss
Workmen's Association, the total num-
ber of working people in Switzerland
is 690,291, but of these only 129,319,
or 18 per cent, belong to organized labor
unions. Of the 39,652 railway em-
ployees, 29,987, or 75 per cent, the
largest in any industry, are connected
with unions, but of the 176,927 en-
gaged in textile industries, only 10,194,
or 6 per cent, the smallest proportion
of any branch of labor, are affiliated with
any labor organization.

The apprehension that the sick and
old age pensions in Germany would
paralyze the spirit of thrift, predicted
by those who in the beginning op-
posed the measure, has not been realized,
as shown for example by the colossal
increase in the German savings banks
deposits from 1894 to 1904. In 1894
the savings deposits in Germany were
\$980,556,375. In 1904 they were \$1,902-
436,560, nearly double.

There has been a heavy drain upon
the funds of the General Federation of
Trade Unions of England during the
past quarter. The amount actually
paid in Federation benefit has been
\$23,379 5s. 9d., making a total benefit
expenditure during the nine months
of the past year of £66,766 5s. 7d. The
total income for the past quarter has
been £10,844 18s. 4d., while the total
expenditure has been £24,708 7s. 4d.,
or an excess of expenditure over in-
come of £13,863 9s.

The wealthiest labor union in the
world is the Amalgamated Engineers'
Society of Great Britain. Statements
just published show that this organi-
zation possesses funds amounting to
over \$3,500,000. Most of this is locked
up in secure investments, which bring
in steady returns. On January 1,
1907, the membership of the union
was 105,183. The union pays sick
death and superannuation benefits. The
organization has just presented a de-
mand for an increase in wages of two
shillings a week, and announces that
it may ask for an additional increase
at the end of another six months.

New Zealand has adopted a new
anti-Chinese law which is a drastic
measure. It provides that any Chinese
who desires to enter the country
must be able to read a printed page
of not less than 100 words of the En-
glish language, such passage to be se-
lected by the customs officer at place
of landing. Any shipmaster who
lands a Chinese immigrant who has
not fulfilled the requirements men-
tioned is liable to a fine of \$250. The
Chinese man will also be taxed \$500 and
be severely dealt with if he attempts
to evade the law.

Delegates of the Licensed Tugmen's
Protective Association and the Fish
Tug Owners at Lake Erie ports, who
are holding a joint conference at
Cleveland, O., have reported an agree-
ment on all points except wages. The
men at Erie have been receiving
\$5.50 per month more than the tug-
men at the other ports. The men, as
well as the operators, want to make a
uniform schedule of wages for all the
ports, but they have different plans
for bringing the matter about. The
Fish Tug Owners want the wages at
that port reduced \$5.50 per month,
while the delegates have made a de-
mand for an increase to make the
wages at the other ports the same as
at Erie.

The movement commenced by Musi-
cians' Local No. 76 of Seattle to have
the 1910 convention of the American
Federation of Musicians held in
Seattle, is meeting with success. The
Seattle local has addressed communi-
cations to various locals, particularly
those of the west, urging that a con-
certed effort be made towards bring-
ing the convention to Seattle next
year. It undoubtedly would be of the
utmost importance to the profession
located on the Pacific Coast and in
the northwest, to have the efforts of
the Seattle local crowned with suc-
cess.

Arrangements are being completed
between the American Federation of
Labor and national trade unions of
England, Scotland, Germany, Den-
mark, Austria, Belgium, Norway,
Netherlands, and other foreign coun-
tries to interchange union cards be-
tween unions of kindred crafts and
callings. In addition to this world-
wide movement between the organized
wage workers of the world, the Ameri-
can Federation of Labor and the
American Society of Equity (the

farmers' unions of the United States)
have formed an alliance. The vast
armies of the organized wage earners
of the world represent more than 50-
000,000 people. The more advanced
leaders propose an international con-
vention of all craft unions.

J. W. Bramwood has resigned the
secretary-treasurership of the Inter-
national Typographical Union. On
February 1st he notified the executive
council that his continued ill-health
necessitated such a step. In part Mr.
Bramwood said: "My health has been
in the past six months that I
consider continuing in the office as
an obstacle to my recovery." Under
the constitutional provision, the re-
maining members of the executive
council appointed First Vice-President
J. W. Hays to fill the unexpired term.
Mr. Bramwood has filled the important
position of I. T. U. affairs for a con-
siderable number of years. Besides, he
has edited the Typographical Journal. He
proved himself an efficient officer, thor-
oughly acquainted with international law
and precedents, and there will come a
unanimous wish from the members-
hip that his health will be restored
after a rest from the cares of an ex-
ceedingly trying position.

There are some facts of interest in
a statement issued recently by the
U. S. Bureau of Labor as the result
of an investigation of the principal
wage-working occupations in 1,469 es-
tablishments, representing the principal
manufacturing and mechanical in-
dustries of the country. The article
is entitled "Rates of wages and retail
prices of food, 1890 to 1907." Investi-
gations covering the sales of 1,014
dealers in 68 localities show retail
prices of 30 principal articles of food,
according to consumption in repre-
sentative workingmen's families, were
43 per cent higher in 1907 than in
1890. For the advance in retail prices
from 1906 to 1907 was greater than
the advance in wages per day, the
purchase power of a day's wages, as
measured by food, was slightly less in
1907 than in 1906, the decrease being
one-half of one per cent. The average
hourly wages in 1907 were higher than
in any years of the 18-year period from
1890 to 1907, and more than 20 per
cent higher than the average in any
year from 1890 to 1900. As compared
in each case with the average for the
ten-year period, 1890 to 1899, the
average hourly wages in 1907 were
28.8 per cent higher, the number of
employees 44.4 per cent greater, and
the average hours of labor per week
5 per cent lower. The average price
of food in 1907 was higher than in
any other year in the 18-year period.
The average price of 30 principal
articles weighed according to family
consumption of the various articles
was 20.6 per cent higher in 1907 than
the average price for the ten years,
1890 to 1899. Compared with the
average of the same ten year period,
the purchasing power of an hour's
wages in 1907 was 6.8 per cent
greater. The average wages per hour
in 1907 were 3.7 per cent higher than
in 1906, the regular hours of labor per
week were 0.4 per cent lower than in
1906, and the number of employees in
the establishments investigated was
one per cent greater than in 1906.

THE CITY CHURCHES

Church notices to appear in this col-
umn must be in the office not later than
10 p.m., the Friday evening preceding.

Christ Church Cathedral
The services for the day are holy
communion at 8 a.m., morning service
and holy communion at 11 a.m., even-
ing service at 7 p.m. The preacher for
the day will be Canon Beagons. The
music set for the day follows:

Morning
Voluntary—Postlude Gullmant
Venite and Psalms Cath. Psalter
Benedictus Ham
Hymns 251, 91, and 252
Voluntary—Andante Smart

Evening
Voluntary—Fantasia Thorne
Psalms for 7th day Cath. Psalter
Magnificat Smart
Nunc Dimittis Felton
Anthem—"O Ye That Love the Lord"
Hymns 279 and 86
Vesper Hymn Armitage
Pastorale Gullmant

St. John's
The Rev. J. Stanley Ard will
preach both morning and evening.

Morning
Organ—Voluntary Elvey
Venite Cath. Psalter
Psalms for 7th morning Cath. Psalter
Benedictus Goodson
Hymns 537, 91, and 217
Kyrie Burnett in A Flat
Gloria Tibi Burnett in A Flat

Evening
Organ—Voluntary 542
Hymn Cath. Psalter
Psalms for 7th evening Cath. Psalter
Magnificat Barney
Nunc Dimittis Felton
Anthem—"Thou Wilt Keep Him"
Hymns 229 and 234
Amen—Threefold M. Shields
Vesper M. Shields
Organ—Postlude Dubois

St. Barnabas
Corner of Cook St. and Caledonia
avenue. There will be a celebration of
the holy eucharist at 8 a.m., matins at
10.30 a.m., choral eucharist and sermon
at 11 a.m., children's service at 2.30
p.m., vespers at 7 p.m. The
Rev. J. Grundy will be the preacher at
the morning service. Subject: "Fearful
Believer—Nicodemus." The rector, Rev.
E. G. Miller will preach in the evening.
He will give the second of the series
on the Book of Revelation. All
seats are free and unappropriated. The
musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning
Organ—Andante in B Flat Herold
Communion Service Slimer in A Flat
Hymns 94, 222, 193, and 107
Offertory Anthem Fitzgerald
Vesper St. John
Organ—We Will Worship God, and
God Alone Handel

Evening
Organ—Angels Ever Bright and
Ever True Handel
Psalms Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat Barney
Nunc Dimittis Wesley
Hymns 187, 465, and 466
Organ—Postlude in B Flat Merkel

St. James'
Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Matins
and sermon at 11. Holy communion at
12. Children's service at 2.30. Even-

song and sermon at 7. The music fol-
lows

Morning
Organ—Voluntary Cath. Psalter
Venite and Psalms Skeffington
Benedictus Langdon
Hymns 261, 107, and 29
Kyrie Bridgewater
Sanctus 323
Comm. Hymn Felton
Nunc Dimittis Felton
Organ—Voluntary Evening

Anglican Mission
Sunday school, Oak Bay district, will
be held in the Foul Bay school house,
Foul Bay road, at 3 p.m. as usual and
not in the school house on Oak Bay
avenue, as previously announced. Under
the auspices of the Brotherhood of St.
Andrew.

Church of Our Lord
11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sermons at both
services by Rev. T. W. Gladstone. Sub-
ject for the morning: "The Mystery of
the Gospel," evening: "The Kingdom of
God." Wednesday, 11 a.m. Hymns and
address. Thursday, 8 p.m., evening prayer
and exposition. Friday 3.30, Bible
reading in the school. Saturday at 8,
Prayer meeting.

Morning
Morning—Andante H. Chandler
Venite and Psalms Cath. Psalter
Benedictus—No. 1
Hymns—
My God How Wonderful Thou Art!
When This Passing World is Done,
Jesus, Thou Wounded Lamb of God,
Kyrie Mercer

Evening
Organ—Adagio A. Redhead
Hymn—Approach My Soul the Mer-
cy Seat Cathedral Psalter
Psalms Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat—No. 1 (Cantate)
Nunc Dimittis—No. 1 Mercer
Hymns—
My God, My Father, Dost Thou Call
O Love Divine, how Sweet Thou Art.
No, not Despairingly.
Organ—Postlude Ewart West

Metropolitan Methodist
Corner of Pandora and Quadra Sts.,
pastor, T. E. Holling, B.A., residence
1514 Blanchard St., Phone 765. 10 a.m.,
class meetings; 11 a.m., "The Virtue
That Brings the Vision"; 2.30 p.m.,
Metropolitan Sabbath school; 2.15 p.m.,
Spring Sabbath school; 7.10 p.m.,
Organ recital by Edward Parsons:
(a) "Judea" from Mors et Vita, Gounod
(b) Postlude in C Flat H. Smart
(c) Adagio in E Flat 7.10 p.m.
7.30 a.m., word of service as follows:
Doxology
Invocation
Hymn, No. 311, O That Thou Wouldst
the Heavens Rend
Prayer
Anthem
Scripture Lesson
Hymn No. 881, Great God! What Do
I See and Hear
Sermon—"The Story of a Brave
Prisoner and a Terror-stricken
Judge."

First Presbyterian
Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Rev.
Dr. Campbell, pastor, will occupy the
pulpit. Sabbath school and Bible class
at 2.30 p.m. Mr. J. Meston, Supt., Mr.
J. McMorie, teacher of Bible class. First
Presbyterian club meets every Monday
evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially
welcomed to all services. Solist at
morning service, Mr. J. G. Brown.

First Baptist
Services, pro tem, in Victoria Hall,
Blanchard street, near Synagogue, at
11 and 7.30. Pastor Christopher Bur-
dett will preach at both services. Sun-
day schools at Victoria Hall, Burnside
and Victoria West at 2.30. Ladies'
Philanthropy class in Victoria hall at 2.30.
Men's Baraca class in No. 1 hall, A.O.
U. W. building, Yates St. at 2.30. Pre-
siding service at Burnside mission, Ten-
nyson road at 7 o'clock. The Lord's
Supper will be observed after the even-
ing service at Victoria Hall.

Emmanuel Baptist
Preacher, Rev. F. Lettis. Subject:
morning, "The Sad Cry of a Disheart-
ened Man," evening, "The Secret of
Life." Afternoon at 2.30, Bible classes
and Sunday school.

Society of Friends
Harmony Hall, 825 View street. Sun-
day school at 9.15 a.m., meeting for
worship at 11 a.m., Gospel service at 7
p.m., speaker, Herbert Dann, of Cobble
Hill.

Christadelphians
A.O.U.W. buildings, Yates street. Public
lecture at 7.30 p.m. Mr. J. L. Laveack,
of Vancouver, will speak. Subject:
"The Kingdom of God, not the Church,
nor in the heart, not in Heaven, but on
Earth, and How It Will Be Brought
About." All are welcome.

Victoria Seamen's Mission
A mission service under the auspices
of the Victoria Ladies' Guild, in affil-
iation with the British and Foreign Sail-
ors' Society of England, will be held in
the Seamen's Institute, Bastion square,
at 4 p.m. All seamen and seafaring men
cordially invited.

Salvation Army
The re-opening of the Salvation Army
Citadel, Broad Street, will take place
on Sunday next. Major and Mrs. Morris
of Vancouver, will conduct the opening
services.

Psychic Research
The Psychic Research Society will
hold a meeting in the K. of P. hall on
Sunday at 8 p.m. Mr. Gray will give
an address entitled "Return of the
Dead."

Christian Science
Christian Science services are held in
the K. of P. hall, corner of Pandora and
Douglas streets, Sunday mornings at
11 o'clock. Subject today, "Man." All
are welcome.

Spiritualism
R. H. Kneeshaw lectures at 1003 Cal-
edonia avenue at 8 p.m. Subject: "Les-
sons from Springtime." Miss Amy
Kneeshaw will sing one of her selec-
tions. All are welcome to these meet-
ings.

Socialist Meeting
Tonight, 8 o'clock, Grand Theatre.
Speaker, J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M.P.,
of Nanaimo. Subject: "The Provin-
cial Government." Admission Free.
Public cordially invited.

ROWDY OXFORD STUDENTS
Keir Hardie Prevented From Address-
ing Meeting of University Fa-
brian Society

Oxford, Eng., March 5.—At a meet-
ing of the University Fabian society
in the town hall, James Hardie, the
Socialist member of parliament, who
was to have been the principal speaker,
was unable to gain a hearing owing
to the hostile demonstrations of the
undergraduates. Amidst scenes of the
greatest disorder, firecrackers were
exploded, automobile horns were
blown, rotten oranges were thrown
and the platform was stormed. Many
free flights occurred. The proctor of
the university appealed to the under-
graduates to listen, but they refused
to do so, and the meeting was eventu-
ally broken up.

Canon MacMorrine Dying.
Portage la Prairie, Man., March 5.—
Rev. Canon MacMorrine, who was op-
erated on for appendicitis on Sunday
last, is in a critical condition and
cannot recover.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1859.

Capital, paid up.....\$3,900,000

Reserve\$4,000,000

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Pays Special Attention to

Savings Bank Accounts

T. D. VEITCH, - - - Manager Victoria Branch

THE OPENING OF WOMEN'S APPAREL

New Costumes, New Coats, New Jackets, New Skirts, New Blouses—everything in Women's Apparel is included. Our stocks of Novelties of all kinds, for Women's Wear are now in good shape to supply your needs. Tuesday, March 9 we will have our opening of Millinery Novelties, to which all are invited. After you have viewed the Millinery, have a look at the many other new things, you will see much to interest you and the prices were never so moderate.

Millinery Opening and Exposition of Millinery Novelties Tuesday, March 9

Of the two Millinery Openings of the year, the Spring Opening always arouses the greatest enthusiasm. Probably it is the contemplation of the coming Spring and Summer which the millinery flowers bring strongly to our notice, and arouse an interest that no other time of year can do. Whatever the cause, there is no denying the fact that the Spring Opening is the most popular opening of the year. This season we feel sure that everybody will admit that our Millinery display is unsurpassed. The best that Paris, that acknowledged style creating centre, produces is here for your critical inspection—London's best efforts for those that admire the English Styles—novelties from New York, smart, dressy, "breezy" so to speak—styles evolved in Toronto, adapted to suit Canadian people and Canadian trade, and the productions of our own millinery staff, copies of the most popular styles that are shown in all the fashion centres. The whole combines in making the finest display of Millinery that it has ever been our good fortune to make.



General Information

Directoire Hats are correct.
Many large toques will be worn, having very high crowns.
Turbans will be very popular, the "Tub" Turban being the novelty in this shape.
Hats of the poke style, also poke bonnets, will be favorites.
Blues of the lighter shades will be very much worn.
Jet will be the season's novelty; everywhere jet and spangles are very much used.
Champagne shades are strong favorites.
Biscuit and Apricot shades will be much worn.
Old Rose will also be a very popular shade.



Regarding Trimmings

Garlands of Flowers are considered the most stylish.
Large flowers will also be used.
Roses will be more popular than ever.
Small flowers such as the cowslip, heliotrope, bachelor's button, and daisy, are considered correct.
Large cabochons are among the novelties.
Spangles or jet of any kind are the season's novelties.
Fruit, such as grapes, plums, cherries and other small fruit will be used.
Ornaments of all kinds will be greatly used; they will be light in weight. The Cabochon is the novelty at present.



The Newest Styles in Waists

Our assortment of new Waists of the washing variety is very complete and the prices were never so attractively low as this season.

WHITE WAISTS, as illustrated, made of Persian lawn, made front of rows of Swiss embroidery with lace insertion crossing and set in back made with fine tucks. Long sleeves with tucked cuffs edged with lace, high collar to match cuffs. Price \$1.50

WHITE WAISTS, made of lawn, front made of Swiss embroidery, six inches wide, with rows of tucks on either side, back made with tucks. Long sleeves with rows of tucks going round cuffs, made of tucks edged with lace. Price \$1.00

WHITE WAISTS, made of lawn, front has row of Swiss insertion with row of Val. insertion on either side, wide insertion on shoulder, back made with tucks. Short sleeves with rows of tucks going round, and tucked cuff edged with lace. \$1.00

WHITE WAISTS, made of lawn, the front is made of white insertion nine inches in width with rows of tucks on each side, back made with tucks. Long sleeves with rows of tucks going round, tucked cuffs \$1.25

WHITE WAISTS, made of lawn, the front is made of rows of wide and narrow Swiss insertion with rows of tucks between, back made of wide and narrow tucks. Long sleeves with fine tucks and finished at wrist with lace \$1.50

COLOR WAISTS, made of fine quality chambray, in different colors, open front with rows of tucks down each side, the centre being piped with white, finished with pearl buttons, back finished with tucks. Long sleeves with cuffs of self strapped with white, stiff linen collar embroidered. Price \$2.50

COLOR WAISTS, made of fine Scotch zephyrs, in white with colored stripes, open front each side and tucks the same width down back. Long sleeves with stiff cuffs of self, stiff linen collar embroidered. Price \$2.50



WHITE WAISTS, as illustrated, entire front made of eyelet embroidery with row of tucks between. The back is finished with fine tucks, back finished with fine tucks. Long sleeves with rows of tucks going round, edged at wrist with fine lace, high collar to match cuffs. Price \$1.75

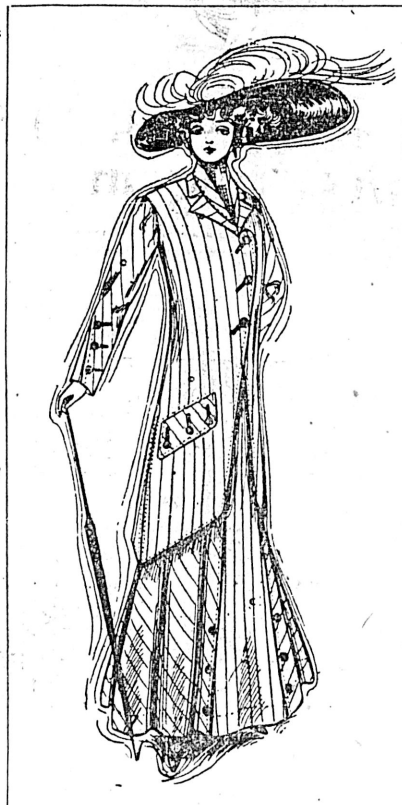
WHITE WAISTS, made of fine Persian lawn. The entire front is made of rich Swiss embroidery in a medallion design with fine tucks. Long sleeves finished with one row of medallions and two rows of lace insertion, insertion and lace at wrists, high collar of embroidery and fine lace. Price \$3.00

WHITE WAISTS, made of Persian lawn, entire front made of rows of Swiss embroidery with tucks between, entire back made of rows of tucks. Long sleeves with rows of wide tucks going round and finished at wrist with lace and insertion, high soft collar made of tucks and edged with fine lace. Price \$2.00

WHITE WAISTS, made of fine Persian lawn, the front made of rich Swiss embroidery, rows of fine tucks and valenciennes lace insertion, back made of fine tucks. Long sleeves with valenciennes insertion set in and finished at wrist with lace, high soft collar of tucks and fine lace. Price . . . \$2.50

Select Your Suit When You are Getting Your Hat

OUR COSTUMES are Exclusive They are Correct They Possess Individuality They are Perfect Fitting They are Moderate Priced



We Have Paris Styles and New York Styles Also Costumes from London Everything That is New in Cloth and Color is Here

THREE-PIECE SUIT, made of black and white check, coat semi-fitted, back finished with black piping and buttons, roll collar inlaid with satin, deep roll cuffs, lined throughout with black silk. Skirt made Princess style, with row of buttons on the side and trimmed with black piping and ornaments. Price \$37.50

THREE-PIECE SUIT, made of pretty peacock blue striped material, coat has semi-fitted back, finished with buttons and black piping, roll collar inlaid with black satin and finished with covered buttons, plain sleeve, finished with buttons. Skirt Princess style, with row of black satin down front. Price \$42.50

THREE-PIECE SUIT, a rich suit made of black voile, coat semi-fitted style, trimmed back and front in a fancy design with black silk trimming, flat collar, finished with trimming, deep cuffs, trimmed with silk. Skirt Princess style, trimmed with silk to match coat. Price is \$55.00

PRINCESS SUIT, made of pretty fawn striped worsted, two rows of buttons down front, flat collar inlaid with silk and edged with fancy braid. Skirt made with side pleats. Price \$27.50

PRINCESS SUIT, made of blue striped goods, waist part trimmed with black silk braid and buttons, rows of braid and buttons on sleeves, satin girdle with sash. Skirt pleated with rows of buttons in front. Price \$25.00

STYLISH SUIT, made of bronze green serge, coat semi-fitted style, the back trimmed with buttons and braid, flat collar made of rich design, of Persian trimming, front has row of black braid and buttons and narrow braid trimming, sleeve trimmed with silk braid and cuff edged with Persian trimming, lined throughout with green silk. Plain gored skirt, with front and side gores, finished with braid and buttons. Price \$45.00

Correct Corsets are Most Necessary

The Corset, always an important factor in dress, is doubly so this year. The costumes and gowns must be worn over the right corset to get the proper effect. In fact, many of the new dresses have been put down as failures simply because they have been worn over the wrong corset. We have many new models designed to meet the requirements of the prevailing styles, and we have an expert corsetiere to fit you and show you how the corsets should be worn. Miss Stewart, the fitter, has only been with us a short time, but previously has had experience in Hamilton, Toronto, New York and Winnipeg, and her experience and advice are at your service.

The Royal Worcester Corsets

No better corsets made at these prices. We are sole agents for them in this city. These are some of the models:

No. 641—Is the height of corset fashion in medium priced corsets. It is the very newest pattern for the average figure. The bust is high, and although the corset is apparently of extreme length at every point, it is perfectly comfortable, most of the extra length being in the soft skirt attached below the boning. Admirably suited for wear with Directoire gowns. Price \$4.00

No. 460—One of the very newest patterns for average figures. It is equal in style and fit to many higher priced models and is unquestionably one of the season's best values. High bust, very long front hip and back, with pliable skirt, comfortably creates the modish lines. Price. . \$1.75

No. 517—This is an up-to-the-minute style, modeled expressly to fit average figures. This corset has high bust, very long front, flat hips and long back, and accentuates the pliable skirt effect below the boning. One of our very best values. Price \$2.50

No. 449—A fashionable new pattern, designed for average figures. Has medium high bust, long flat hips and very long back. Price . . . \$1.75

No. 587—A special featured corset for those of average figure desiring very high soft extended bust, with long flat hips and back. Price \$4.00

Bon Ton Corsets

No better Corsets made at any price. We are sole agents for this city.

No. 837—Is a new Directoire design for the average figure. This model has high bust, shows extreme length of front, hips and back, and is admirably adapted for wear with the new gowns. Price is \$8.00

No. 806—A fashionably designed model for the average figure. Has high bust, long, flat hips and very long back. Price \$6.00

No. 863—A stylish, shapely model for the average figure. It gives the form fashionable lines with perfect ease and grace. Has high bust, long, flat hips and back. Price \$5.00

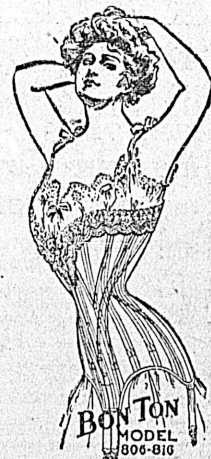
No. 842—A special featured model for the average figure. Has very high, soft, extended bust, and long, flat hips and back. Price \$8.00

Our Special "D.S." Corsets

The "D. S." No. 10—A corset for moderate figures, in grey and white. Price \$1.00

The "D. S." No. 15—Moderate Directoire Corset, in white only. The new long lines. Price \$1.50

The "D. S." No. 20—Moderate Directoire Corset, in white coutil. Price is \$2.00

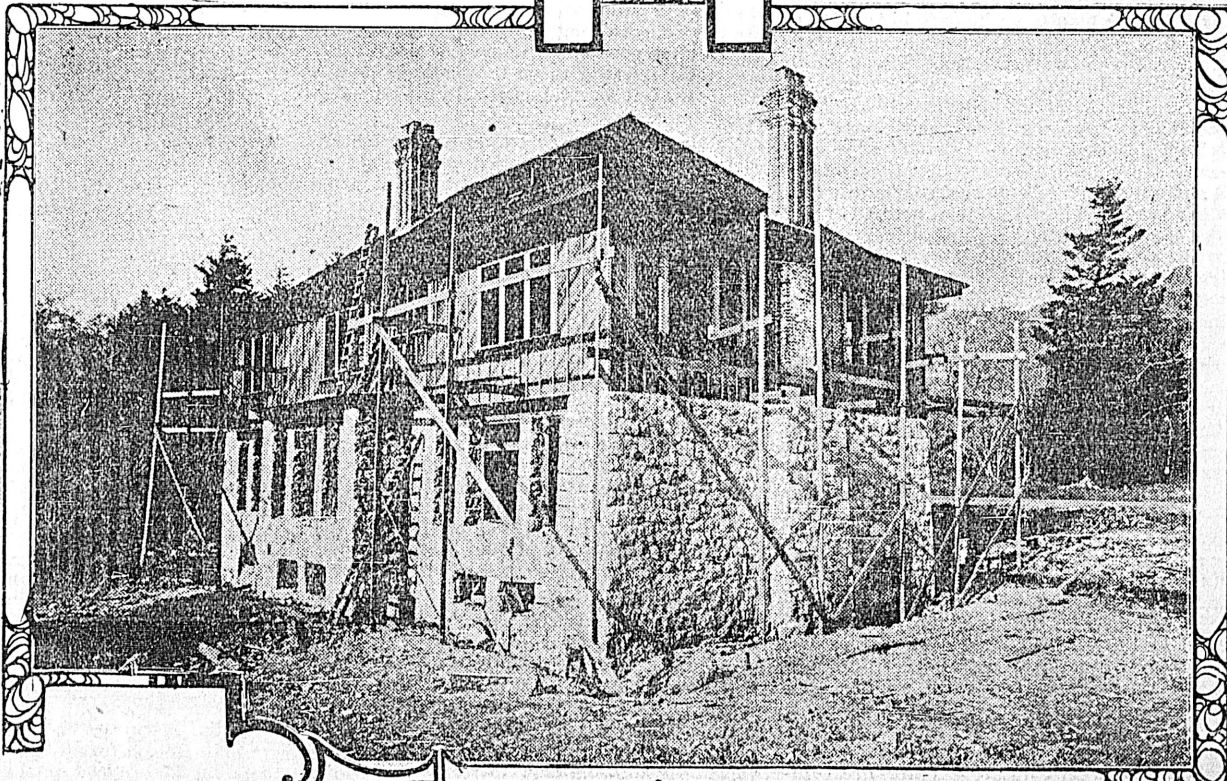
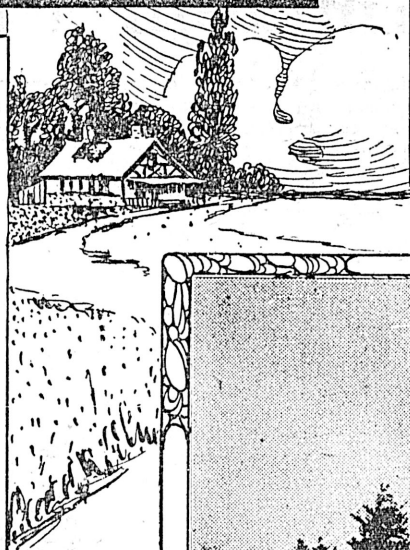
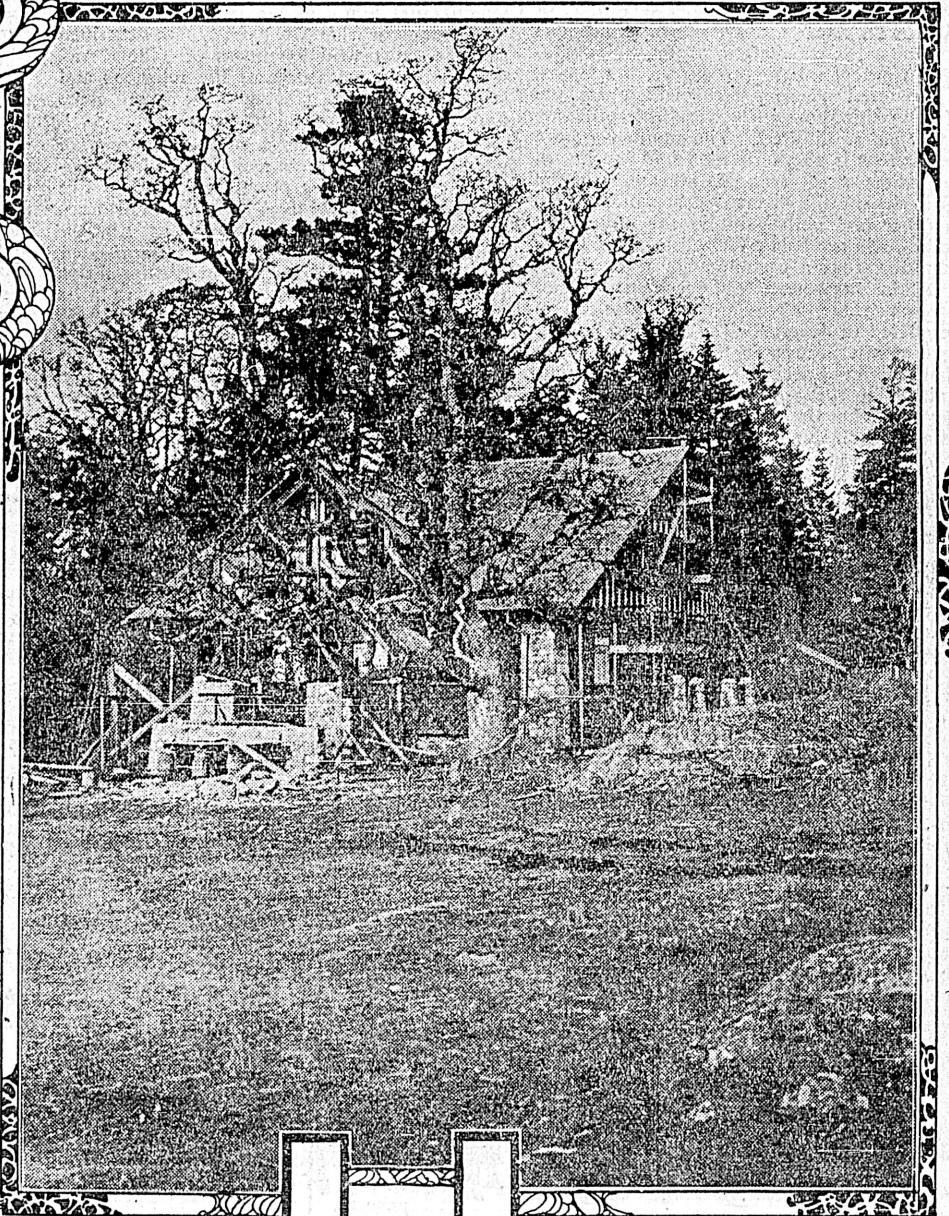
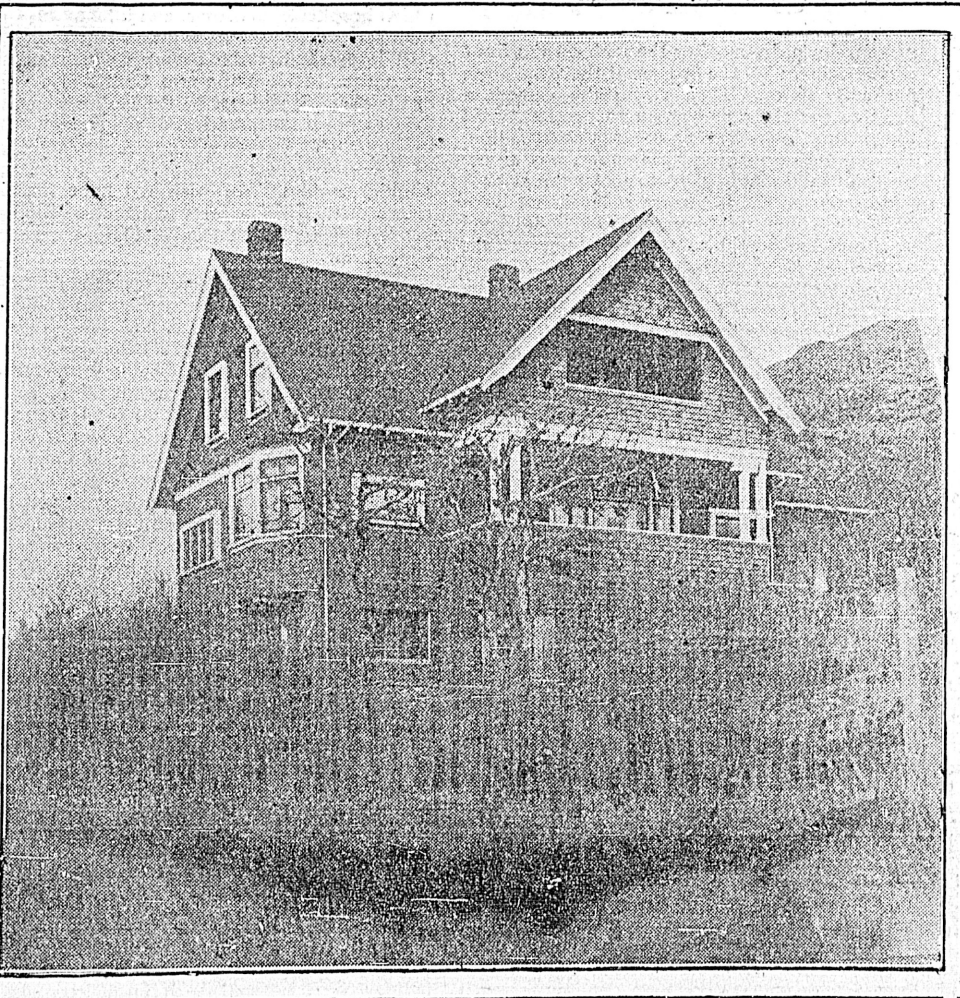
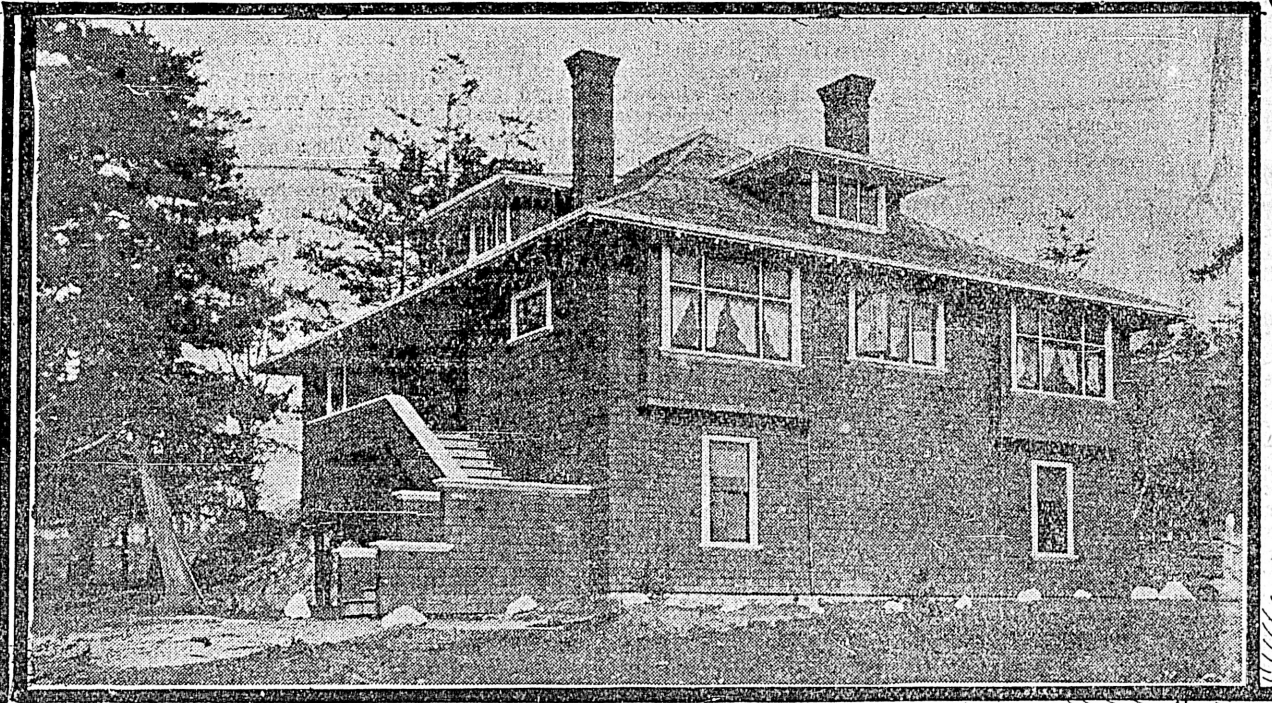
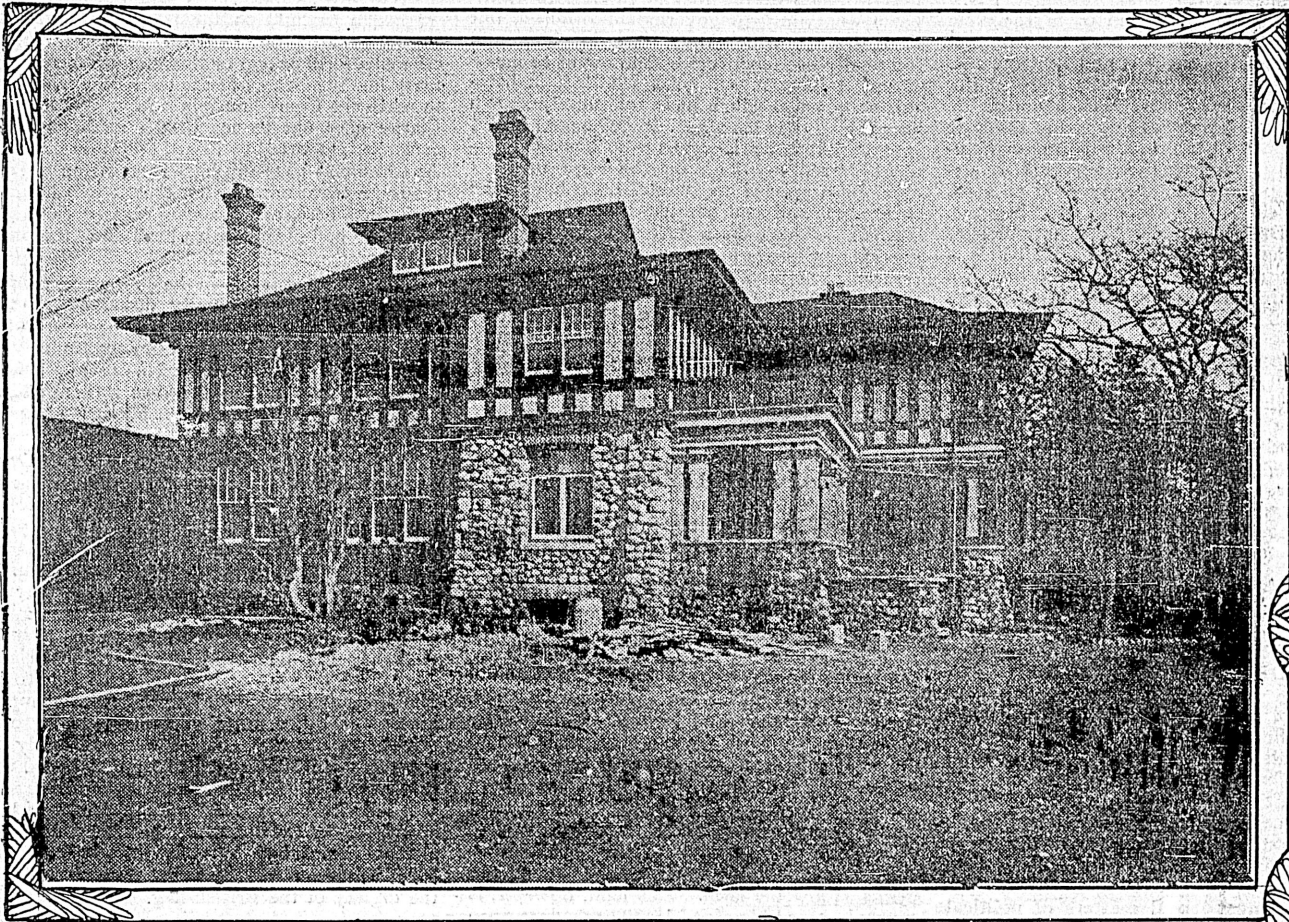


The Colonist

SUNDAY
SUPPLEMENT
PAGES 1-8

PROVIDING HOMES FOR VICTORIANS

NEW STRUCTURES
UPON A SINGLE STREET
FOUL BAY ROAD



Views and Reviews Based on a Week's Doings

By the Speculator

The Water Bill proved to be the "bete noir" of the week in the Legislature. There were other and minor "bêtes noires," but none could equal the proposition of 311 clauses in importance. Thirty clauses made up the work of an entire sitting.

The methods of the Opposition seemed to point in the direction of making the long Water Act longer. Several hours of one sitting were devoted to a discussion over a conjunction; later on a proposition was threshed out at length, and with circumstance worthy an Athenian sophist. And later still, came up an inoffensive verb, which proved a mighty stumbling block. Thus the committee waded through the Water Bill, a word at a time.

The real criticism made by the Opposition was that regarding the right of appeal from the decisions of the Board of Investigation to be appointed to adjudicate on water records under the amended act. The Chief Commissioner was for no appeal, taking the ground that this would simplify the work of the Board, and prevent wearisome delay. Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) thought this too drastic, and was upheld by the House.

Sir C. N. Dalton, Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, has given his decision in an application under section 27 of the Patents Act, 1907, for the revocation of a patent relating to electric arc lamps, the registered proprietors of which are the British Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Limited. The number of the letters patent is 18,786 of 1902, and the invention consists in so arranging arc lamps of the class in which the electrodes are inclined to each other and both point in the downward direction, the arc being formed at their lower extremities, that a certain amount of operation of the horizontal feed mechanism takes place before the downward feed mechanism is permitted to operate. The secretary of the company, Mr. Scanes, in the first declaration filed in this case declared that the allegations contained in the application for revocation, which were that the patented article was manufactured exclusively or mainly outside the United Kingdom, were incorrect. He also declared that the patented article had been manufactured to a large extent in the United Kingdom by the company at its works at Trafford Park, and gave the number of lamps which they had manufactured in the years 1905 to 1908. From this statement it appeared that on the whole 1,308 lamps had been so manufactured up to October 23, 1908, of which 274 remained at that date unsold. He maintained that, inasmuch as the company had manufactured as many lamps as it could sell, the patented article was manufactured to an adequate extent in the United Kingdom; and he complained that the sales of the lamp were materially interfered with by the unauthorized importation of infringing lamps. He also mentioned that an action to restrain such unauthorized importation was pending against the applicant, and ended by declaring that if the patent were revoked, the applicant would be able to import lamps manufactured in accordance with the patent with impunity, and that in such case it would be impossible to carry on the manufacture of lamps under the patent in the United Kingdom.

NEW BRITISH PATENTS ACT

One of the strangest of the customs of which he was a witness was the self-imprisonment of Lamas in grottoes, where they live for the rest of their lives in perfect darkness. When Dr. Sven Hedin arrived at Linghumpa, one Lama had been thus imprisoned for three years, while another had suffered this voluntary incarceration in darkness in a neighboring grotto for 15 years. He was told that one Lama "went into the darkness" when he was between 16 and 17 years old and lived in it for 69 years. It was, he said, a kind of fanaticism, indulged in because of the belief that, when death came, the Lama would be reborn in a very happy state of existence. Food and water were sent underground in utensils fixed on long poles, and the first intimation which was obtained of the death of the imprisoned Lama was when, on the poles being withdrawn, either at night or in the morning, it was found that the food had not been touched. Dr. Sven Hedin also described, with many graphic touches, the celebration of the New Year which he witnessed at Shigatse. Here he was the guest for four days of the Tashi Lama, "the great Pope of the Tibetans," who received him with great hospitality and showed him every kindness. The Tashi Lama made a deep impression upon him, and Dr. Sven Hedin declared that he had reached as near to divinity as was possible for a man. The New Year festival was celebrated in the great courtyard of the Tashalumpo, and was shared in by pilgrims from Eastern Tibet, the Himalaya countries, and from Mongolia, the different tribes being dressed in their own peculiar native costumes. The Lamas engaged in ex-

traordinary dances in the middle of the courtyard, and afterwards approached a fire, bearing in their hands a tremendous sheet of paper on which was written every bad and nasty thing they wished to get rid of in the New Year. The paper was held over the fire, and the leaping flames caught it and destroyed it. Dr. Sven Hedin also told the story of the sacred mountain of Kailas. The belief of the Tibetans is that if they walked round the base of the mountain 13 times, or prostrated themselves round it once, all their sins will be forgiven. The penance is performed by all sorts of people, chiefs, governors, and beggars, "but," said Dr. Sven Hedin, "you may be sure that everyone who walks round Kailas is a scoundrel more or less. Everybody that has done something that is forbidden at once goes to Kailas and walks round to get that sin forgiven."

The Queen's Hall, Langham Place, London, was crowded when Dr. Sven Hedin gave a lecture on "My Adventures in Unknown Asia," which may be regarded as the popular version of the explorer's address to the Royal Geographical Society.

Dr. Sven Hedin told in outline the story of his last journeyings in Tibet, and in somewhat greater fulness his expedition into what he has called "the great white patch" on the map across which had hitherto been written the one word "unexplored." But he did not enter so fully, as on the occasion of the Royal Geographical Society lecture, into the scientific aspects of his travels, nor with such great detail into the important geographical discoveries which have resulted from them. He dwelt rather on the personal features of the expedition, related, to the manifest enjoyment of the vast audience, some of the adventures which befel him and his party during their wanderings in what Dr. Sven Hedin described as "the great wild loneliness of Tibet," and described many features of the religious and social life of the Tibetan which had come under his own personal observation.

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At the close of the lecture, which occupied an hour and a half, Dr. Sven Hedin showed the slides which were viewed with so much interest on Monday night. Sir Clements Markham, who had introduced the lecturer, then conveyed to him the hearty thanks of the audience for his address, and their appreciation of his great labors in the interest of geographical knowledge.

The London Times in a recent issue had the following: A correspondent, writing from Bengal in reference to a leading article in The Times of December 14 on summary justice in India, criticizes certain passages in which it was intimated that the Indian police had not emerged with credit from the recent exacting strain and that the local authorities had not exercised sufficient vigilance. As the wife of a police officer and an old resident in Bengal, our correspondent wishes to point out "that district superintendents of police have for the last 21 years been submitting details of apparently the most trivial matters of political significance, through the district magistrates and the inspector-general of police, to government. There are," she adds, "the 21 printed volumes of such collated information and a mass of confidential circulars as evidence. The district authorities have not been allowed to act. The Bengal government has all along behaved like the proverbial ostrich in the presence of approaching danger."

THE UNREST IN INDIA

Our correspondent sees no cause for surprise at the discredit into which recent events have brought the police, when "at least 90 per cent. of our native police officers, on whom we rely as Bengali Babus of the middle educated class which is causing all this 'unrest,' and when it is remembered to what treatment such officers have been subjected by their own people when they have tried to do their duty honestly. They have been dubbed 'traitors,' socially boycotted, not allowed to give their daughters in marriage, deprived of the services of barber, washerman, and family priest, have had filth thrown into their yards, their houses burnt, and their lives threatened—indeed, even one or two have been murdered in the public streets. Witnesses for the Crown in criminal cases against these political offenders have been similarly treated."

Our correspondent adds: "The public at

home cannot conceive the state into which this country has been brought by the indifference and inaction of government. No mention is made of the insults offered to Europeans—not only to government officials, but to ladies—to which they have for long and frequently been subjected. I know of so many cases. I have myself been insulted, in hateful, petty ways which have too clearly shown how the wind is blowing. I have been pressed into the ditch by Bengalis who have deliberately barred my path on the high road. I have been passed by Babus who have held their noses and spat because I was an English woman. I have been jeered at in my own grounds by gangs of school boys and students (reared in government institutions.) My little children have been threatened with sticks and to be rolled in the dust. When officers have officially been instructed to ignore such insults, what wonder that British prestige has suffered, and that such things have been followed by far more serious trouble."

Ian Malcolm, of Graiguenoe Park, Thurles, Ireland, under date of February 2, writes as follows to the London Times: I cannot help thinking that the narrative of my experiences of the last two days will bring home to the British public the state of lawlessness to which the present Government has reduced Ireland.

BOYCOTT IN IRELAND

I am staying in the house of Mr. Charles Clarke, at Holycross, near Thurles, one of the most turbulent towns in the country. Mr. Clarke, as is now well known, is completely boycotted; so, also are all his employees and their dependents, numbering over one hundred souls. Why is he boycotted? He never evicted a tenant; he is a permanently resident Irish landlord, paying over £1,000 a year in wages; he has sold all his land to tenants, except 1,000 acres which he keeps as a pleasure ground and works as a home farm. This land, however, is coveted—every bit of it—by the populace, who are determined to make his life unbearable until they get it.

From Thurles Station I was driven to the house, some four miles distant. There I saw the front door and windows damaged and smashed by the mob which assaulted the house in November last. Mrs. Clarke asks if the bread has come; there is none in the house, and no man dares to supply it in the neighborhood; if it does not arrive from Dublin the household goes breadless—that is all. To prevent the employees from starving a shop has been opened in this house, where they can buy tea and bacon, flour and tobacco, and other necessities of life. Otherwise they too would starve. These articles are supplied by train from a distance by such tradesmen as still have the courage to deal with a boycotted man.

In the afternoon we visited the farm and the pleasure ground, which is called demesne land. To guard this there is, first of all, a police barrack with a sergeant and five men. Further on the gamekeeper's cottage is turned into a residence for a head constable and five men. The butler's house contains seven policemen, and these two last-named detachments are detailed to protect the laborers and the cattle from attack. In the evening I count five police-

men living in this house, and all night long I could hear the tramp of their patrol as they paced the gravel paths with loaded shot guns.

When Mr. Clarke goes as a Crown witness in broad daylight to the trials in Thurles or Cashel armed policemen ride upon his motor-car and a force of two or three hundred constabulary line the streets of the town to enable him to reach the Court-house in safety. When Mrs. Clarke goes out to tea with a neighbor after dark she is escorted by armed police on bicycles. At Christmas time my host received an anonymous postcard announcing that it was his last Christmas here, and warning him to clear out whilst he had brains in his head and "the price of a glass."

Our Sunday worship in the Protestant church at Holycross was seriously disturbed by the band of the United Irish League playing outside; and when the Holy Communion service was about to begin a wagonette drew up before the church door and its cargo of ruffians began yelling and hooting and drum beating—supposing Mr. and Mrs. Clarke to be within.

This shows the state of siege in which these people and their poor dependents live week in and week out. Meanwhile the boycotting loses to Holycross and Thurles about £400 a year from Mr. Clarke's employes, besides the large orders formerly given by Mr. Clarke himself to local tradesmen, making £1,000 a year in all; the cost of all the extra police falls upon the rates. Is it conceivable that such a state of things can be tolerated under the British flag? The tyranny of Kruger was a joke to it. The sovereignty of mob law goes unchallenged here as in other parts of Ireland, and grows mightier every day. It leads me seriously to think that, through force of circumstances, the first policy of the next Unionist Government will have to be to build up the edifice of law and order in Ireland which has been so completely demolished by Mr. Birrell and his friends, and to restore to its ancient position the dignity of the British flag.

A Berlin correspondent writes apropos of the recent visit of the King and Queen to Berlin: All the newspapers GERMAN PRESS publish articles welcoming AND THE VISIT King Edward and Queen Alexandra to the German capital. The general tone is, however, decidedly reserved, for the prolonged discussion of the alleged hostile aims of British policy in regard to Germany which has been proceeding for a year or more in the German press seems to have left its mark.

Quoting from the Bill for the renewal of provisional commercial arrangements with Great Britain, the "Vossische Zeitung" says: It is the interest of both sides to look to the undisturbed continuance of these important trade and commercial relations. It was in this spirit, the journal remarks, that the citizens of Berlin welcomed the Lord Mayor of London and the other British guests. Berlin's sentiments are unchanged. It has the same appreciation of the capability, determination, and enterprise of the British people, and the same admiration for British liberty, which the majority of the German people does not attempt to conceal. In its recollection of Britain's great services to the cause of civilization and her proud historical development we welcome today the representative of that empire on which the sun never sets. If King Edward VII. is only fulfilling the obligations of etiquette in coming to Berlin he will be received everywhere with that courtesy which hospitality demands, and if he by his own wish seeks cordiality he will find that too. His visit is proof that the coldness which existed for a time between the two Courts is a thing of the past. It will not be the fault of the German nation if the presence of the British King in the German capital will not be the beginning of a better understanding between the two kindred peoples. We wish and hope that the rulers of the British Isles will receive the best impressions on German soil and take them home with them.

The Radical "Boersen Courier" contrasts the attitude of the people of London and Berlin towards King Edward and the Emperor William, and it maintains that the British have never had occasion to make the Emperor an object of an unfriendly demonstration, as for years he has been engaged to even a greater extent than the German people thought necessary in preserving peace between the two countries, whereas the Germans have regarded King Edward as director of a policy directed to weaken Germany's influence in the world. The journal, however, recognizes that King Edward's share in this policy has been greatly exaggerated, and it thinks that a more favorable situation and better relations now exist, so that His Majesty is assured of a courteous, if not enthusiastic, reception.

The Conservative "Post" utters a warning against the under-estimation or over-estimation of the Royal visit. All King Edward's journeys, it declares, have resulted in political advantages for the British people. On the other hand Germany's wooing of Great Britain's friendship has now lasted more than a decade without even being frankly recognized. Consequently if the visit leads to a better understanding between the two peoples nobody will be more pleased than the Germans.

The "Boersen Zeitung" expects that King Edward's visit will have a good effect, but one thing, it adds, is certain and that is that the political conversations in Berlin will contain no reference to disarmament.

Notes on Amateur Photography



As I stated in the last article under this heading, when we have a rough idea of the camera, plates and development, we should then be in a position to go out and make some exposures. I wish the readers who are following these articles to know that I have not finished, by any means, with the three subjects mentioned above; but my idea is that if we get a rough knowledge, we are then in a better position to follow the details step by step. I intend to go thoroughly into any subject as it occurs, especially in development.

Now we are ready to start out with our camera, dark slides (loaded with, say, six plates), focussing cloth, and tripod. Let our first trial be, say, some picturesque scene in a park. Having made up our mind on our excursion, we do not rush off to the park as if our lives depended upon us getting there in so many minutes. We do not want to hurry our operations or harass ourselves; if we do, something will be forgotten, so we take a stroll and arrive at our destination. If the camera is a heavy one, we leave it somewhere, while having a look around for a good subject. If the camera is light, then we can carry it without discomfort. Here, again, we want to take time, and not to forget that it is not necessary to expose all the six plates in ten minutes. If only one or two is exposed in the whole morning, and they are good, it will be much more profitable than having six poor negatives and perhaps six spoiled ones.

The first picture that strikes our eye is, say, a group of swans. I have seen hundreds of amateurs' negatives of swans, and some are pretty poor, simply because they have been taken any old way, as long as there were swans in the picture. This one fact does not ensure an artistic photograph. Let us walk round the swans and obtain different points of view. By moving, say, 30 feet to the right, we get a drooping tree and a bridge in the

background; then by moving in the opposite direction, we get a seat, and a better view of the swans. In fact, we view the subject from all points, until we get what our judgment tells us is the best position. Remember this, that we must always have one centre of interest, a principal object, the "motif," as it is termed, and in composing a picture, it is necessary to bring this "motif" out in the most emphatic manner possible.

The object is this, on looking at a picture the eye should be led to the principal object, and the mind should not be in doubt as to what is the principal object. For instance, if you were to make the bridge as prominent as the swans, and then show the picture to a friend, he would be in doubt as to what the picture represented, and having two principal objects to centre his mind on, he would be wondering which looked the best; consequently the mind would not be so satisfied as in the case of one "motif." If we use the swans as the "motif" and show a small portion of the bridge, or show the whole of the bridge, but in the distance, so that it is secondary to the swans, we have then only one principal object of interest, which will appeal more to the mind than if there were more. Never get the object of interest, i.e., the "motif," directly in the centre of the picture; balance it with another object at the side, and let the principal object be a little from the centre.

Having found the best view in our judgment, let us set up the camera, open the diaphragm, and set the shutter to T (time). To do this, squeeze the bulb once and the shutter will open, and remain open; take the focussing cloth and cover the camera and your head, and look through the ground glass. Do not screw the camera up tight on the tripod head, but just loose enough to allow the camera to be moved from right to left. Then focus the scene before you on the ground glass and get the middle distance, or, in this case, the

swans, sharp, by moving the rack on the front of the camera to and fro, until the swans are perfectly sharp. Then swing the camera a little to the right and again to the left, until the picture looks best as regards composition. Having got everything right so far, now screw up the tripod-screw so as to make the camera rigid, and see if the camera is level, not leaning forward, or on the side. The liquid level or the plumb on the camera will tell you this, as well as judging with the eye. Now close the shutter and insert the dark slide. The next thing is to set the shutter and diaphragm. To enable you to do this, I give the following table, which, if followed closely, will enable the operator to obtain fairly correct exposures until he is proficient enough to know by experience what is the correct exposure. After inserting the slide, set the shutter to the correct time, and also the diaphragm to the correct aperture; then withdraw the shutter in the dark slide and squeeze the bulb; thus the exposure is made. Now insert the shutter of the dark slide back again, but reverse it, and put it in with the black edge outside. You will notice that one side of the shutter is black at the top and the other side plain wood. When the black is outside, it means that the plate beneath is exposed. Now lock the slide with the small catch on top for that purpose, and withdraw the dark slide from the camera.

Exposure Table

Exposure in June, bright sun, between 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.—Diaphragm stop F-32 or U. S. 64.

Sea and sky—1-5 second.

Open landscape—1-2 second.

Landscape with heavy shadows near camera—2 seconds.

Under trees, no sun showing through—10 seconds.

Above is for ordinary plates. Double these exposures for this month (March) and increase proportionately, if no sun, to as much as three times in dull weather.—REFLEX

In a recent speech Mr. Austen Chamberlain said he noticed in a London Radical paper that the Cabinet were not at one on the subject of the Navy—that in any case they were not going to spend the five or six millions which everybody believed to be necessary in the present year. He was not there to praise the Prime Minister, but he was prepared to accept his word as an English gentleman when he gave his pledge to the House of Commons that our naval supremacy should be preserved. Mr. Asquith had pledged himself to the two-power standard; and he would not believe, until the facts proved him wrong, that Mr. Asquith was going back on his word or that he would allow any section of his Cabinet or any dissatisfaction in his party to turn him from that course to which he had pledged himself. (Hear, hear.) If there were too many little Englanders in his party let him turn to the Opposition. They would give him all the help they could. They would vote all the ships, men and stores, and all the money necessary, whatever the difficulties. (Cheers.) He protested once again against postponing obligations which were inevitable, and against lightening the burden of the present year at the expense of succeeding years. The principal plank in the Unionist programme was tariff reform. (Cheers.) The fact was we worshipped the god cheapness. We were told that if we were faithful in his service all the rest would be given to us; yet even cheapness eluded us. All this went on while we alone of all great nations continued to say "Each one for himself and the Devil take the hindmost. Let him who is weak go to the wall; let him who cannot march fall out and perish by the way." The essence of the tariff reform movement was more work for the British workman, wherever he might be; a better market for British produce, wherever it might be produced and wherever it could be done without hampering the production, without destroying and injuring other great interests. He believed that by tariff reform they

The Situation in the Forbidden City

By a Colonist Correspondent in Peking, January 20



WHEN a young Chinese commits an indiscretion the usual comment of his friends is: "He is a very young man." This form of gentle excuse for youthful folly has become a national trait; for the Chinese admire, first of all, "a man of ideas," and they appear to harbor a conviction that rash youth gives considerable promise of enterprise and ability in maturer years. Both Chang Chih-tung and Yuan Shih-kai are said to be men of ideas, and it is not forgotten that Chang in his youth made many mistakes.

Just now it is claimed that Prince Chun, Regent of China, is both a young man and a man of ideas; that he should combine the two characteristics is attributed to the fact that he is in the transition state between folly and wisdom inseparable from an experience of only twenty-six years—at which age no one can be expected to challenge Solomon's reputation for ripened wisdom.

The Regent, however, has just completely upset the balance of power in China, with an abruptness that should have caused a tremor to pass through the shade of the Grand Empress Dowager. There was, too, a slight suspicion of challenge to the foreign Powers in the events with which the Chinese Government heralded the Western New Year. Foreign correspondents telegraphed excited messages, but the foreign Legations, no matter what their secret-code messages reported to the Powers, were outwardly unperturbed. With the Chinese it was different; all China gasped with nervous expectancy. A great upheaval was expected. "Yuan Shih-kai's friends were numerous and powerful; Yuan would not submit to be cashiered for no apparent reason," they said. But contrary to expectation Yuan's friends and followers were not included in his downfall; and gradually the ordinary calm of the Chinese mind returned.

Evidently it is easy for the Chinese to find excuses for those in power, for the Regent's act, on second thoughts, was said to have been a very natural proceeding towards a man who had betrayed the Emperor in 1898. Here again we see a peculiarity of the Chinese character, for until Yuan's downfall that phase of history had not been adopted in China; and the leading incidents of 1898, some of which have not been published, do not bear out the reproach. A brief resume, obtained from men who were intimately connected with those events, therefore, may be of interest:—

The Emperor Kuang-hsu had just entered into power in 1898 by the departure of the Empress Dowager to her country palace at Yuenming, where she intended to remain undisturbed by affairs of state. At once the Emperor gathered around him many young reformers, the most prominent of whom was Kang Yu-wei. These student reformers advised the Emperor to dismiss all "the old fogies, who were a bar to progress." Edicts were then issued dismissing several old officials, some of whom were highly respectable men, according to the general standard of morality obtaining in China at that time.

Then one day the Empress Dowager noticed one of her hand-maidens weeping. The scene probably had been arranged by the girl's friends, but the result was successful. In reply to inquiries made by the Empress Dowager, the maiden said she was troubled sorely because her father, the Governor of Honan, had just been dismissed. The Empress Dowager at once took the matter up.

Apparently the Empress Dowager, freed from turbulent Chinese politics for the first time in half a century, had not been giving much attention to affairs at court; but notwithstanding her many faults, she was true to her friends, and a stern warning was sent to the young Emperor. The reformers then became seriously alarmed, for they knew that a harvest of heads would be reaped if they aroused the Empress Dowager thoroughly.

Yuan Shih-kai was then at Tientsin in command of 25,000 foreign-trained troops; his immediate chief was Jung Lu, Viceroy of Chihli, who was a strong favorite of the Dowager. A messenger from the Emperor summoned Yuan Shih-kai to the Imperial palace, where he was received by Kang Yu-wei and the firebrand of the reform party, Zang-Zachih. The latter demanded that Yuan should surround the Empress Dowager's residence with his troops. Yuan demurred, saying that he could not do so without an order from his Viceroy or the Emperor. Zang drew a revolver and threatened to shoot Yuan, but the latter remained firm. Zang then left the apartment, and after a few minutes had elapsed, returned, bearing what purported to be an order from Kuang-hsu for Yuan to do as he had been told by Zang.

Up to that time Yuan had been in very good favor with the Empress Dowager, and there is no doubt whatever that the reformers would have slain the Dowager if they could

have overcome her personal bodyguard with Yuan's troops. Moreover, if the reformers had not been able to maintain their supremacy, Yuan's head would have been one of the first to fall.

After receiving the Emperor's order, he could make no further protest in the palace, so Yuan left there ostensibly to carry out the wishes of the reformers. Immediately afterwards he sent a message to Viceroy Jung-Lu telling him what had occurred. The Empress Dowager was warned by the Viceroy, and the latter ordered Yuan Shih-kai to place his troops at the disposal of the Empress Dowager. What followed then is common history; Kang Yu-wei escaped and China was ruled until the end of 1908 by the most unscrupulous woman that ever directed a council.

But whilst the foreigners and natives were widely dissimilar in their conduct, immediately after the deaths of the rulers they were in unison in apprehending serious trouble from revolutionaries. In the early months of the year Yunnan had been raided from the south-west; and it was thought that Sun Yat-san or Kong Yu-wei would make some strong effort just then; for the excitable masses expected it, and they would have been peculiarly susceptible to any disturbing influence. As time went on and all remained peaceful, it was said that Yuan Shih-kai and Chang Chih-tung were working together and leaving nothing undone to strengthen the government. Viewed from the light of more recent events, it appears probable that such was the case, but that Yuan was only being made use of to tide over the dangerous period. For while Yuan had done much to unify the interests of Manchu and Chinese by removing the barriers that kept them apart, these barriers were principally Manchu privileges. The vain Manchus were not the people to have viewed the leveling process with satisfaction consequently Yuan's old enemy, Tieh Liang, found ready ears when he urged that the government would be better off if Yuan were dismissed. Tieh Liang has not come before the public in the matter at all, because the Manchus considered that their case would be stronger by representing their action as retribution in behalf of China's greatest reformer, the late Emperor Kuang-hsu. It appears, however, that the Manchus are still uneasy concerning Kang Yu-wei, for the Regent proposed to issue an edict, two days before Yuan was put

out of office, annulling Kang Yu-wei's offences. As might have been expected, Yuan and Prince Ching refused to sign the edict, and that fact at once was made use of widely to turn public favor against Yuan. And when Yuan had given that refusal the Manchus considered that everything was ready for the great event.

At 11 a. m. next day (Saturday, January 2) the Grand Councillors were summoned by the Regent. Prince Ching had evidently heard a whisper of what was to come, and he pleaded illness. The other Grand Councillors answered the summons promptly, but when Yuan reached the door of the Council Chamber he was told that he was not wanted. Three Grand Councillors therefore went in and found the Regent awaiting them with the edict dismissing Yuan Chih-kai already drawn up.

"I want no discussion. Sign this edict!" said the Regent.

Chang Chih-tung turned to reply. The Regent repeated his words impressively, and the edict was signed without further demur.

Within the next hour, whilst Yuan Shih-kai was hastily making plans for his personal safety, the news flew around Peking, and the city throbbed with excitement. Everyone but his immediate councillors was astounded at Prince Chun's temerity. Never in the history of China had such a man as Yuan been thrown out of office at such short notice. To the Western mind, however, there was nothing very harsh in the edict; it said simply:

"Yuan Shih-kai, a Member of the Grand Council and President of the Wai Wu Pu, formerly received repeated offices and advancement under the late Emperor. After our enthronement we gave him great honors because we considered that his talent certainly was one that could be made use of, if he exerted himself in the public service. Unexpectedly Yuan Shih-kai has now contracted rheumatism in the foot, which makes it hard for him to walk and difficult for him to attend to the duties of his offices. Yuan Shih-kai, therefore, is ordered to vacate his posts and return to his native place to nurse his disorder. This is our great mercy to him manifested."

Immediately after leaving the council room, Yuan returned home and began to confer with his friends, both foreign and Chinese. At first it was expected that all his adherents would be cashiered also; but Yuan's friends numbered nearly all the leading provincial

officials, and the task evidently was too great for the Manchus. Yuan out of office, however, was still a very dangerous man; and the fact that since his dismissal he has been in great fear of assassination, tells plainly his opinion of the Manchus.

That same evening Yuan sent his wives to Tientsin. Next morning he followed them, intending beyond doubt to remain there in the British Concession. On arrival at Tientsin, Yuan sent a messenger to Viceroy Yang of Chihli, asking him for an interview. Yang refused to see him, although every advancement he had received from the time he was a prefect was due to the patronage of Yuan. Yuan then had lunch at the Astor House and remained there until 4:20 p. m., when he went to visit a foreign friend. Soon afterwards he was sought out by an official sent from Peking bearing a despatch from the Grand Councillors, guaranteeing him perfect safety if he returned to Peking. The despatch, which was countersigned by Prince Ching, pointed out that the government would lose face if Yuan remained at Tientsin, having left Peking in evident fear of being murdered. Prince Ching's signature reassured Yuan and he knew that if he disregarded the summons the government would feel committed to rigorous persecution of all his friends; so he returned, and two days afterwards he and his family left here on a special train bound for his home at Kaifengfu, Honan. Yuan's post on the Grand Council was filled by Na Tung, who was one of the fiercest Boxers in 1900, and is a special friend of the Japanese now. Liang Tun-yen, a brilliant young Cantonese, highly esteemed by all foreigners, is filling the vacant post of President of the Waiwupu. There are, however, three presidents of that department; one must be a prince of the blood, whose position is merely nominal. Prince Ching occupies that position. Na Tung was, before Yuan's dismissal, and is still, the third man; but since Yuan was put out of office, Na Tung has practically taken control; for Liang Tun-yen has not much influence.

Most of the foreign powers look upon Yuan's downfall as permanent but the British and American legations do not, as was shown by the representations made by Sir John Jordan and Mr. Rockhill on January 14; and there would not be much surprise if the Regent healed Yuan Shih-kai's rheumatism by a few strokes of the pen as he created it on January 2.

An Utopian State—Not in the Tropics, But Cold Alberta



THE Government of Alberta is about to begin a new railway policy which will directly affect the Canadian Pacific Railway, and which may have important results for the Hill system of American roads, writes E. W. Thomson in the Boston Transcript. Perhaps it is unnecessary to tell Transcript readers that Alberta is the Canadian province just eastward of British Columbia, on which it often abuts in the Rocky Mountains. It is rich in coal mines, gas fields, cattle ranching grounds, fields; forests. It possesses what are declared by American experts to be the greatest petroleum areas in the world. But its lands are mostly agricultural. They include the vast unoccupied region called the Peace River country. That is in North Alberta. Many settlers are finding their way there, since the climate is favorable because the prairie trends quickly toward the Pacific ocean, from which it is separated by a comparatively narrow chain of the Rockies. The Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern are both under construction to within what may be called sight of that enormous fertile area, now largely retained by fur-traders, Indians and half-breeds, though it is thirty years since one of its districts, seven hundred miles north of Edmonton (which is nearly 400 miles north of latitude 49, or the United States boundary), showed the best wheat exhibited at a world's fair.

To bring that almost virgin north under civilization is part of the task about to be undertaken by Alberta's very progressive Government, and people—for the people there are peculiarly the Government, as I design to explain. They intend, at the coming session of the Provincial Legislature, to formulate a plan by which branches of the Grand Trunk Pacific and of the Canadian Northern will be aided to run northward from Edmonton to Peace River Crossing, and from Edmonton to Fort Macmurray, on the Athabasca. These main branches will be each some four hundred miles long, and their northern termini separated by some 350 miles, with Lesser Slave Lake lying between them. Short feeding branches will necessarily be thrown out as the country receives settlers. Thus will not only an immense farming tract be opened up, but petroleum fields, gas areas, coal beds, to say nothing of the fur-bearing regions that will be brought within easy reach.

In southern Alberta, mainly a prairie region of grazing and fall-wheat farming, the Canadian Pacific Railway has long held a monopoly of the railway traffic. It is an energetic, public-spirited, well managed monopoly. But this does not imply that it builds all the branches that the people need, nor that they would not be the better if there were railway competition all along the line.

It is not to be doubted that the settlers will gain profits as well as contentment, besides the pleasant sense of not being under dictation from any one set of railway magnates, by the new promotions of Alberta. The Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railway both design early extensions southward to Calgary, while the Canadian Northern Railway will push further south to Lethbridge, the bituminous coal mining centre, and to Macleod, the lively town of the fall wheat and ranching regions. From these extensions, which will be each many hundred miles in length, branches will promptly be spread by the policy, soon to be detailed, of Alberta's Government. All these new roads will be within hailing distance of the Hill, or American, main line. It follows, as a matter of course, that the development of the Canadian country will bring in branches of the Hill system. Thus a keen competition cannot but be established where the best of all possible monopolies now holds sway.

Alberta is in a position to push this active railway policy, because the province has handsome revenues, owes nothing, and will be enabled to spend a lot more money through creating new sources of provincial revenue by internal development. The new branch lines, in so far as aided provincially, will be essentially investments, yielding revenues indirectly, but none the less surely, to the Edmonton treasury.

How is it that a province which began political existence less than forty months ago, almost without roads, bridges, ferries, telephones and other large conveniences, now has all these good things in uncommon abundance, yet owes nothing, and is able to start out on a magnificent, yet sane, railway scheme? The answer cannot but be of large interest to all students of politics. They have talked and have been told over and over again, ad nauseam, of the advantages that might accrue from un-party or no-party government. Well, that is what the sensible people of Alberta started in September, 1905, when they began political existence practically undeveloped by an organized, rigid party system. The people had not been really divided into two hostile and mutually cursing camps. Efforts to so divide them failed in the specified year. They had come, mostly folk of the great races, American, Canadian, British, Irish, Scandinavian, German, French, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, from all their various native regions very recently. They were required to choose men to manage the public affairs suddenly given into their control by the Ottawa Government. They took the commonsense course of choosing the best men in sight.

It happened that these were called Liberals. Hence the Liberal party is entitled to claim some share of the good results. But, in

fact, the people set up uni-party or no-party government. That is what it amounts to. The good men who called themselves Liberals—and all Canadians, except a few stick-in-the-muds are Liberals in the right meaning of the term—were elected in the proportion of 24 to 1. They were given sole control, and therefore put absolutely on honor. This came about partly because the so-called Conservatives (who attempted in 1905 to introduce the two-party system where there was no need for it), were obviously "machine" men, and as obviously inspired and directed by the Canadian Pacific Railway interest, which the people jealously regarded as dangerous to their own. The local Canadian Pacific Railway solicitor was leader and chief bow-wow of the machine Conservatives. But, no matter how the utter defeat of him and his "Tail" came about, the result was to establish uni-party government. That is just about the same thing in a new region as no-party government would be. Complete power was given to ministers obviously devoted to the provincial interest alone.

It should be noted that these ministers were distinctly good men. If the people had not chosen such, the experiment must have failed, and worse. There is no use expecting figs from thorn bushes, nor honorable administration from scallawags. The ministers were but four, all conspicuously known for straight private and business lives. They were all fairly wealthy, and all of that fraternal disposition which is so curiously notable all over "The Province of the Glad Hand." They were not demagogues, yet were comrade-like with all decent folk; church-going men; totalitarians; and, what is remarkable and may be instructive, not one eloquent man in the lot. They were quiet men—the blatherskite is one of the curses of politics everywhere. His performances cause multitudes of people to mistake gab for reasoning, and the gift of it for fitness to do public business. The Alberta ministers were all capable of slowly explaining what they thought the right thing to do. Hearing them in 1905, and their principal opponent, a man of platform fireworks, I opined that he must be beaten, just because the audiences discounted his rhodomontades, and believed every word the slow, conscientious-talking fellows uttered. They proved to be as quick in action as they were steady, if rather awkward, on the stump.

The absence of partizan opposition in the Assembly had various excellent effects. First, there was no waste of time in vituperation, accusation, suspicion, slander, and all the malign bosh that comes from both sides in regular party-divided legislatures. Thus the people were not drawn into a long succession of imitative recriminations.

Again, a great deal of public money was saved by the shortness of debate in the As-

sembly. Electors seldom reflect on how expensive is blatherskiting. At Ottawa it costs \$28 a minute, counting all the expenses dubbed "for legislation," and all the services, clerical returns, paper printing, etc., that have to be paid for in proportion as Parliament sits long. It gives its time mostly to angry, futile contentions, the Opposition fishing for "scandals," and the Ministry leading them on into carefully planned pitfalls, all to make election capital. Moreover, the horrid practice uses up ministers, takes the time they ought to be giving to public business, worries and wears them, puts some of them out of temper to deal carefully, and causes many things to be "rushed," instead of long meditated. From all these evils the Alberta people set themselves free by their uni-party system. And they saved, for expenditure on public works and on the promotion of agriculture a great deal of money. It cannot be too much insisted on that the system leaves good men free to do good work.

The work was well done all round. The one lawyer of the ministry, Mr. C. W. Cross, a man in his early thirties, soon showed that Government did not mean to palter with "interests" which conceived themselves powerful to affect votes. He was no more than Roosevelt afraid to make big enemies. He solved the long-neglected problem of compelling the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to pay taxes. He smashed a strong "lumber combine," thus freeing the prairie settlers from the incubus of high prices for monopolized house-building material. He enforced law and order over all the vast tract so perfectly that Alberta (nearly as extensive as Europe) is a model province in that most important respect. He abolished saloons and reduced the number of urban and rural licenses so greatly that temptation to drink is very little before the young or old. He took up the Dominion Government's Sunday act and made it just as perfectly binding on railways as on grog-dealing drug stores and laundrymen. The "bad man" was everywhere defied, jumped on, scrunched, harried, run out. Hence a huge region of frontier is as peaceful as Commonwealth avenue.

With much ingenuity a smart tax on the unoccupied lands of speculators was so levied that it applies provincially outside of school districts, while any such land in school districts has to pay to the school. A novel law compels in Alberta the registration of agreements for land sales, thus stopping some rogues in the practice of selling the same tract more than once giving several deeds and then skipping with the proceeds. An excellent mechanics' lien law and a compensation for injuries act were established, so that the unpaid or the injured can and do get speedy remedy. New district courts and connected officials bring justice actively to every part. Industrial

schools for the juvenile misled or criminal were set up promptly; public charities created, though there is small need for them, and every item of needed advanced civilization brought into effective action.

Finally the ministry have taken up the very important business of compelling the C. P. R. Company to pay taxes on its wild lands. Twenty-five million acres were granted to that company by way of subsidy, about 1880. These lands were not to be taxable locally during twenty years from grant. When local authorities on the prairies tried to tax the C. P. R. holdings, the company pleaded that such collection was barred until twenty years after each separate section or tract had been patented to them by the Crown. This contention was held good by the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council, Canadians' Court of Final Appeal. Mr. Cross has since gone into the whole question. He believes that the case vs. C. P. R. was not duly presented. He has a lot of new points, and will bring them before the courts. Hence the importance to Alberta of retaining the services of him and his colleagues.

To enumerate the proceeding of the uni-party ministry of Alberta could but weary Transcript readers. Enough to observe that some 1,300 schools and a provincial university have been set going; that every region has been provided with roads, bridges, ferries and, rather wonderful to relate, a rapidly extending and most efficient, cheap Government telephone service, which pays. In this matter Alberta led in a course that is being followed by all the West-Canada provinces. They buy out the Bell telephone concern, and then proceed, much to the sellers' amazement, to improve the system and yet make it profitable. So much for the much-ridiculed idea that some important public facilities can best be supplied by the public.

As Alberta's main industry is farming, its promotion came in for much ministerial attention. Creameries were not merely promoted but run by the Government. Poultry, grain, breeding animals, herds, seeds, methods of farming, all were liberally looked to. An Alberta farmer can insure his crops against hail much more cheaply with the Government than with private insurance concerns. It is amazing to observe how the "ploughmen, choppers and fishers" who "constitute the State"—to use Emerson's words—are up-to-date in the saner collectivism.

Finally, money for all these sound proceedings was sufficiently found without taxing private Albertans one cent provincially. For schools and purely local improvements they tax themselves a good deal, municipally, but get provincial "grants in aid." Railways, licenses, corporations dealing in public facilities, etc., supply \$600,000 of provincial taxation.

Our Hour with the Editor

THE TOWER OF BABEL

One of the greatest obstacles to the acceptance of the teachings of the Church is the insistence on the part of some clergymen of all denominations upon unquestioning belief in the literal accuracy of every statement contained in the first chapters of the Book of Genesis. Nowhere does the writer of these chapters make any claim whatever for the infallibility of his statements. He, or they, for there may have been more than one person concerned in the composition of these chapters, relates what is therein told as one might write today, if he endeavored to deal with the history of the Roman Empire in the space of a magazine article. Just when it was written in the first place and how many transcriptions of it were made until these versions were reached from which modern translations have been made is purely conjectural. The history of the English language shows how the meaning attached to words changes in the process of time. It is necessary even in reading the King James translation of the Bible to explain occasionally that some English words used therein are not employed in the same sense now as they were when that translation was made. Therefore to insist that the words used by translators now are to be understood as a literal and absolutely accurate representation of the meaning, which an unknown writer, in an unknown language, at an unknown period, and under unknown circumstances, intended to convey, seems to demand a degree of credulity which an intelligent man is justified in declining to concede. No difficulties need ever have arisen out of the chapters referred to, if ecclesiastical authority had not insisted that they possess a character, which is not claimed for them by the author or authors. This view does not in any way affect the value of the chapters referred to, for whether they are absolutely accurate or not makes no real difference to the welfare of mankind, nor does it affect in the slightest the duty of man to his God and his neighbor. It has no bearing upon the life that now is or upon that which is to come. True, certain dogmas may depend upon the acceptance of those chapters as literally correct in the Twentieth Century meaning of the words therein used, but though we read in the New Testament that "by faith ye are saved," we nowhere read therein that we are saved by the ingenuity of more or less ingenious and learned ecclesiastics in framing up creeds and dogmas.

The story of the Tower of Babel is one of those narratives upon which nothing of any importance depends. It is introduced in the midst of a genealogical table, which has no necessary connection with what preceded it and none whatever with what follows. It is apparently intended to show how it came about that the descendants of Noah spoke different languages. The divergence between the speech of the several nations of mankind must always have been a fruitful topic of speculation, and especially when it was a part of the Hebrew tradition that at a comparatively recent period in point of time all people were sprung from a single family, it seemed necessary to suggest some explanation of the many varieties among the languages of the surrounding tribes. There was an actual Tower of Babel. It was a prodigious edifice, supposed to have been 600 feet high. On its summit was a silver shrine devoted to the worship of Baal, the Sun-god. It was built in several stages, so to speak, which were of various colors, and it must have been an object of marvelous beauty. The imagination can hardly conceive anything more imposing than the appearance that would be presented by this towering structure, when its silver summit caught the rays of the rising sun. The people called it Babel, or the Gate of God. The Hebrews, misled by a similarity of sound to that of their own word "babel," or purposely desiring to draw a lesson from the destruction of the great edifice, called it the Tower of Confusion. Dean Stanley thus describes what the view from the top of the tower must have been like: "The white or pale brown of the houses, wherever the natural color of the bricks was left, must have been strikingly contrasted with the rainbow hues with which most of them were painted, according to the fancies of their owners, whilst all the intervening spaces were filled with the variety of gigantic palms in the gardens or the thick jungles or luxuriant groves by the side of the silvery canals, or in the early spring, the carpet of brilliant flowers that cover the limitless plain without the walls, or the sea of waving corn both within and without, which burst from the teeming soil with a prodigious so plentiful that the Grecian traveler dared not risk his credit by stating its enormous magnitude."

Such was the Tower of Babel of which we know historically, and it is not surprising that traditions of it preserved by the descendants of Abraham represented it as a structure built so that the top thereof would reach to Heaven, and they with their customary practice of thinking of Jehovah as not very unlike themselves, should attribute to him a belief that a people, who could erect such a tower, could accomplish anything that they set out to do. St. Gregory of Nyssa, one of the earliest of the Christian Fathers, did not hesitate to characterize the story of Babel as "Jewish babble." Two ancient writers say that the tower was overthrown by the winds. The most recent description of the structure has been deciphered from cuneiform tablets in the British Museum. From these it is inferred that it was erected before 2000 B.C., and its builder was said to be a demi-god named Etanna.

The Hebrew tradition of the tower finds a counterpart in the legend of Xelhua, one of the seven giants, who survived a deluge, who is the reputed builder of the great pyramid of Chohula in Central America, which was erected to enable men to invade Heaven. The legends say that the gods destroyed it by fire and confused the language of its builders so that they were unable to restore it. A somewhat similar story is preserved in the Mongolian legends, and Dr. Livingstone found traces of another like it among one of the African tribes. The resemblance between the Central American legend and that of the Babylonians has been cited as a reason for believing that, at a very remote period there was close intercourse between the peoples of these widely separated countries. The peculiarity about the Hebrew version of the story is that the confounding of the tongues of the tower builders is attributed to fear on the part of Jehovah as to what mankind might accomplish if left to their own devices.

It seems very clear that the story of the Tower of Babel must be classed among the myths, which are a part of the common heritage of a large part of humanity. Belief in it is of no importance one way or the other, and to lay stress upon it, as some religious teachers yet do, is to run the risk of casting discredit upon the essential teachings of the Christian religion.

Dr. Warren, the author of "Paradise Found," a work containing a great number of myths and traditions bearing upon the pre-historic era, advances the theory that in pre-glacial times mankind had reached a very high state of civilization and inhabited the regions around the North Pole. At the Pole itself was a great mountain, the summit of which was swathed in clouds, and upon its sides was the city wherein the sovereign of the whole world resided. This mountain, which disappeared at the beginning of the Ice Age, is the Mount Meru of Asiatic mythology, and the efforts of the tower builders of the period when Babel was erected were inspired by the traditions handed down to them from a very distant past. Dr. Warren sought to prove by com-

parative mythology that mankind migrated from the north over the eastern and western hemispheres simultaneously. He cites a good deal of scientific proof of the claim that vegetation was diffused throughout the world from the north, and, from this and the similarity of myths at points widely distant from each other, argues that the earth was peopled in the same way from the common centre around the Pole. In the Tower of Babel and other great structures erected at various points in Asia, in the Great Pyramid of Egypt and in the pyramids and pyramidal mounds of Central America he thought he discovered evidence of the similarity of origin of a very large part of mankind, and he found further proof of it in the remarkable resemblance of certain words in languages apparently having no relation to each other. The last word as to the divergencies between the forms of speech used by the several peoples of the earth is far from having been spoken. It is possible to detect resemblances where none on a casual examination would appear probable.

PHARSALIA

So connected are the various links in the chain of human events that it is not possible to say which of them are the most potent in their influence upon the affairs of mankind. As we all know, occurrences, which at the time seem unimportant, carry with them a train of consequences of the gravest possible character, so that it has been well said and that there are no such things as trifles, for what may appear insignificant might be found on examination more than ordinarily momentous. Yet as the searching out of the minor influences, which may have determined the careers of individuals and nations, is impossible, we must content ourselves in the study of history with the greater occurrences, and regarded thus, the battle of Pharsalia, fought near the town now known as Farsala in Thessaly on August 9, B.C. 48, between Julius Caesar and Pompey, must be regarded as one of the pivotal events in the history of the human race. The number of men engaged in it was not large, as armies went in those days. Pompey had under him not much more than 60,000 men, and Caesar less than half that number. Of these by far the greater part were Romans, although Caesar had some cavalry from Gaul and Germany, and Pompey had a contingent of light-armed troops raised in the Asiatic provinces of Rome. It was, however, distinctly a battle of Romans against Romans. One of the best descriptions of the battle is that of Marcus Annaeus Lucanus, usually spoken of as Lucan, who flourished about a century later. He tells us that "the fiery darts and rocky fragments," discharged by the Arabs, Medes and Irureans, did little injury, but

"Roman hands unerring mischief send
And certain death on every pile attend."

Lucan tells us that Caesar concentrated his first attack upon Pompey's light-armed auxiliaries, which he speedily put to flight. The poet was an ardent republican, and the establishment of absolutism by Caesar was to him the greatest of all calamities. He blamed Pompey for permitting his auxiliary troops to meet the shock of Caesar's first onslaught. To quote from his poem:

"When soon, alas! the loose barbarians yield,
Scattering their broken squadrons o'er the field,
And show, too late, that slaves attempt in vain
The sacred cause of freedom to maintain."
(The translation used is by Nicholas Rowe, and was made about the year 1700). When Caesar's troops came into collision with Pompey's Roman legions, the fate of the day was for some time in suspense. To quote again:

"There the last force of laws and freedom lay,
And Roman patriots struggled for the day.
What parades the guilty scene affords!
Sires, sons and brothers rush on mutual swords!
There every sacred bond of nature bleeds;
Then met the war's worst rage, and Caesar's blackest deeds."

During this part of the fight Caesar was everywhere conspicuous, encouraging those who fought, comforting those who fell wounded.

"Now with his voice, his gestures now, he strives,
Now with his lance the lagging soldier drives;
The weak he strengthens and confirms the strong,
And hurries war's impetuous stream along."

The slaughter was terrible. Pompey, who had viewed the battle from a distance, for being now 54 years of age he was hardly fit for the hand-to-hand fighting of those days, hastened to the thick of the conflict, hoping by his example to encourage his troops, but all in vain. Lucan said that Pompey tried to find death upon the battlefield, but was persuaded to fly, when defeat was certain, rather than remain and cause the shedding of more Roman blood. He escaped safely and took refuge in Egypt, where he was assassinated not long after, by a miscreant, who took that means of ingratiating himself with Caesar, who showed himself to be above any such narrow revenge, for he caused the murderer to be executed.

After the victory of Pharsalia, Caesar went to Egypt, where he remained for some time, a victim to the charms of Cleopatra. Thence he marched into Asia, and subdued Mithradates, one of the most formidable enemies with whom Rome ever contended. Then he returned to Rome. He was now the master of the republic, the only opposition to his power being from the sons of Pompey, who collected a large army in Spain. They were overthrown and Caesar returned once more to Rome, to find the nation at his feet. The principal events of this remarkable man's career have already been dealt in one of the articles on the Makers of History series, and the brief reference just made is to show how complete the victory of Pharsalia was from a political point of view. Under Brutus and Cassius the democratic spirit struggled awhile until it was crushed at Philippi; but the Roman republic perished at Pharsalia.

There is perhaps no history better worthy of study than that of Rome, not solely or even principally in order that we may familiarize ourselves with the chief events in the progress of one of the greatest of the nations of antiquity, but because our institutions and principles of jurisprudence and political organizations are to a large extent founded upon those of Rome, and because no people of whom we have any record tried so many experiments in the way of government as the Romans did. Monarchy, a broad democracy, oligarchy, representative institutions, benevolent despotism, military despotism, absolute government in its extreme form, all were tried by the people whose capital was that wonderful city on the Tiber. Socialism, communism, paternalism and almost every conceivable form of social organization had their day, and failure attended upon each of them. The final collapse of the republic was undoubtedly due to the amassing of great wealth by a few and the dependence of the many upon their bounty, to the pernicious influence of a servile class, to the prevalence of luxury and to the absence of any true religious sentiment among the people. The Romans, whom Caesar ruled after Pharsalia, were unfit for freedom, and therefore the Goddess of Liberty left them to their own devices, seeking a refuge in the wild wastes of Central Europe, where the yellow-haired Teutons were already preparing for the overthrow of the edifice of civilization and statecraft, which had been built up through many centuries of endeavor and at the expenditure of rivers of blood.

The Birth of the Nations

VIII.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

THE PERUVIANS

Let us look back along the procession of years, and pause in fancy at that picturesque time when the romantic history of Spanish America was in the making, and was being enacted amid scenes of splendor and magnificence; when under the wise and tolerant rule of the Incas, the Peruvians lived simple, happy, contented lives, undisturbed for the most part, until the day came when a Christian foe under the pretence of friendship, accepted their gracious hospitality, and their eyes dazzled by the unlimited richness of the country, did what all civilized people have learned to do for the sake of gold—forgot all honor, friendship, and fair promises, and turning upon the trusting Indians, robbed them of all they loved.

The king passes. The fields in the valley are golden with maize, the woods are brilliant with the varied hues of millions of flowers. On the hillsides, green with verdure, the silken-haired llama are feeding, and above the foothills the mountain peaks gleam like vast jewels in the rays of the sun. Midway between mountain top and valley winds the road leading from Quito to Cuzco, the road that passes over the grand plateau, over pathless mountains eternally snow-covered, through tunnels and galleries hewn out of the solid rock, across wonderful swinging bridges suspended over bottomless abysses, a magnificent road truly, built of great blocks of freestone covered with cement, a road that in its wonderful length of eighteen hundred miles winds through fair farmlands, countless villages, and cities fair with palaces and wonderful gardens. Today from every hamlet along the way the people run out to strew the path with flowers, and to sing songs of welcome. The king passes.

Here is a village from which the people flock to line the road. As the litter of the great, the all-powerful Inca draws near those who have come to greet him bow to the ground. Then while the royal escort passes, the men who carry the sedan advance and set their burden down. The golden draperies encrusted with jewels are parted, and the king steps out and smiles upon his people. His is a royal figure truly, in form he is stately and tall, his features are aquiline and cleanly cut, his eyes are of great depth and brilliancy and his smile at once gentle and proud. His dress is of finest llama wool, richly dyed and embroidered with priceless gems, about his head is a vari-colored turban, from which hangs a scarlet fringe, and within the turban's folds are the two feathers of the coraqueque, that rare and curious bird whose home is in a desert country among the mountains, and the penalty for shooting which is death, as it is reserved solely to supply the royal head-dress. With gracious and kindly air the king bids his people recite to him their grievances, and he listens to them with grave attention, promising them aid or redress. Then amid thankful acclamations he once more steps into his litter. The grateful people commemorate his stop among them, and at the roadside near the spot where his feet have rested a monument is erected, which is daily made beautiful with offerings of flowers. The king may pass that way again but that he will stop in the same spot is not likely. The periodic journey is only made once in several years, and there are countless villages and towns that crave the honor of an audience with him.

From the great fort which crowns a rugged eminence the king's warriors come to do him honor. Again the curtain of the litter is parted and the Inca looks with pride upon the scene before him. Behind the great surrounding wall twelve hundred feet long, rise three huge towers, under which subterranean galleries lead down to the city of Cuzco in the valley. And all the vast pile, the walls, the towers, the galleries, is composed of heavy blocks of stone so adjusted that without the aid of cement they fit solidly together. "Some of the stones are full thirty feet long by eighteen broad and six feet thick. They have been wrought and fashioned by people ignorant of the use of iron, and brought from quarries four or five leagues distant without the aid of beasts of burden, transported across rivers and ravines, and raised to their elevated position upon the sierra and adjusted there with the nicest accuracy without the aid of machinery or tools familiar to the European." No wonder the Inca smiles with conscious pride as he views the fortress and realizes that this marvelous specimen of architecture is only a small part of a vast system of fortifications established throughout the whole kingdom.

The great squares of the city of Cuzco are thronged with cheering crowds, the streets are carpeted with flowers, the palaces are gay with decorations, but the litter does not pause here. The people of Cuzco often have the honor of a visit from their king, and the royal traveller grows weary for his long journey is almost at its end. He passes through the capital four leagues beyond, to the valley of Yucay. Here is built the most beautiful of his palaces, nestling amid garden and groves of rarest loveliness, where the fairest flowers grow and the most graceful trees shed a grateful shade and where streams fed from subterranean pipes flow into basins of pure gold. The palace itself of unpretentious exterior is a marvel of beauty within. The interior walls are thickly studded with gold and silver ornaments and images of plants and animals fill the niches about the rooms. Couches and chairs are upholstered in gold and jewelled tapestries, and here in their splendid solitude with the music of the garden coming drowsily to his ears, the perfume of the flowers making the warm air sweet, the king rests after his journey is done.

At the time of its conquest by the Spaniards, the Empire of Peru included the modern republics of Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chili. The sea was its boundary upon the one side, and upon the other the "Mountains of Gold" formed a mighty bulwark. The origin of the Peruvian Empire is shrouded in mystery, but the old fable tells us that there was a time when all the people on the continent lived in a state of savagery, continually at war with one another and leading deplorably immoral lives. The Sun, the great father of the world, was filled with compassion at the sight of this misery, and sent two of his children, Manco Capac and Mama Oello Huaco to teach the unhappy people the arts of civilization. So the celestial pair bearing a golden wedge flew across the plains, and at the spot where the wedge was dropped and sank into the ground of its own accord they founded the city of Cuzco. The natives flocked to hear their teaching and Manco Capac instructed the men in agriculture while his wife taught the women how to weave and spin. The heavenly couple showed them moreover that suffering was consequent upon evil living and proved to them the worth of morality. The Incas, who were the rulers of Peru until the coming of the Spaniards, claimed a direct descent from these two children of the Sun, and in the course of their reigns endeavored to extend the teachings of their first parents throughout the land. In fact, the Inca's sole reason for the wars in which they constantly engaged was their desire to spread their religion among the savage tribes beyond the frontier. "Like the followers of Mahomet," writes Prescott, "bearing the sword in one hand and the Koran in the other, the Incas of Peru offered no alternative but the worship of the Sun or war, though like the great luminary they adored they operated by gentleness more potent

than violence. They sought to soften the hearts of the rude tribes around them and melt them by acts of condescension and kindness—when all pacific expedients failed they resorted to war."

No man could be rich nor any poor in Peru. Each person had his own allotment of land, which he was required to cultivate for his own maintenance and the payment of his taxes, and if by chance any were reduced to poverty the government was prompt to aid them, taking care to offer relief in such a way that the assistance would cause no humiliation.

(To Be Continued)

WITH THE POETS

Failure
My child, I gave you simple tasks to do;
Why do you long to fly against the sun?
Straight paths were set wherein you were to walk,
Yet itch your feet the world's highways to run!

Oh, foolish, dreaming, blinded mortal child!
The narrow paths your vain feet spurned to tread;
The simple, homely tasks you left undone
Were steps from which your task to glory led!
—Louise Paley.

The Thought.
Why, once the very thought of him was vital
As is some crimson rose
Flaming, defiant, in a quiet garden
Among pale lily blows.
And yet today the thought of him is only
A rose closed in a book—
A lifeless thing long shut between dull pages
Where she forgets to look.
And yet I think an old love thought forgotten
Somewhere not wholly dies.
It may be of such roses angels weave us
The wreaths of paradise.
—Theodosia Garrison in Metropolitan Magazine.

Moonrise in a Wood
Twilight—a darkling wood.
The ancient trees, like hoary sentinels
All silent stand. Down the dim aisles
The distant, fading sky of dying gold
Is veiled in purple mist. Above, the heavens
Of darkest sapphire; one clear star
Already looking forth expectantly.
The winds are hushed, the very leaves are mute.
The purring brook singeth in undertones,
Her daylight song too loud, too unrestrained
To match the universal hush.
Lo! where she comes, threading the leafy ways,
Cynthia, the Goddess, casting silvery rays!
—By Theodora Taylor.

The Wind and the Rain and I
The wind and the rain have come for me.
They have found me here in the city room.
They have come from the open plains for me.
To take me back where the wild things bloom.

The hard, steel ways are strange to us,
And noisy and bare to our vagrant feet;
Here rain must run in just one way,
And the wind must follow the long straight street.

The wind from off the barren grounds
Is pausing under my prison eaves.
The naked rain from the northern marsh
Stops here with me and with my grieves.

I have lived my years with both of them.
They have taught me the freedom that they know;
So now I love the pathless wilds
Where I can go the way they go.
—Douglas Roberts.

On the Stairs
He said "Good-night," and he held her hand
In a hesitating way.
And he hoped that her eyes would understand
What his lips refused to say.
He held her hand and he murmured low:
"I'm sorry to go like this.
It seems so frigidly cold, you know,
This Mister of ours, and Miss."
"I thought—perhaps—" and he paused to note,
If she seemed inclined to frown;
But the light in her eyes his heartstrings smote,
As she blushing looked down.
She said no word, but she picked a speck
Of dust from his coat lapel.
Such a small, such a wee little tiny fleck,
'Twas a wonder she saw so well.
And it brought her face so very near,
In that dim, uncertain light,
That the thought, unspoken, was made quite clear,
And I know 'twas a sweet "good-night."
—Edward Everett Nelson in The Smart Set.

Patience
What is patience? Can you tell me,
Bonnie blue-eyed little maid?
"Bide a wee and dinna weary."
These the artless words she said.

O maiden fair from Scotia's strand,
From the north or from the south,
I'd love to grasp thy dainty hand,
Love to kiss thy rosy mouth,
Thou'lt send into our hearts
A glint of heaven's brightest ray.
So, though the road be rough and long,
We'll hum the Scottish maiden's lay,
"Bide a wee and dinna weary!"
Sing the sweet words o'er again;
"Bide a wee and dinna weary!"
Is like sunshine after rain.
In Patience we'll possess our souls
Though clouds may frown and skies look gray;
With loving heart and kindly hand
Help our brothers on the way.
Continuing still in doing well,
Guarding still that fain would stray,
Striving always to excel
And live out life's little day.
"Bide a wee and dinna weary!"
Short and simple all she said;
Yet in our hearts we'll sing them ever,
And bless the little Scottish maid.
—Mrs. Leyden.

The Newsboy
Unmoved, among the motley of the market place he stands,
With the deeds of divers races in his little grimy hands;
Round the press of thronging thousands, in the thick of straining strife,
He will cry you for a copper all the traffickings of life.

Though you halt from sunset islands girt by seas of jewelled foam,
He can cheer you on your journey with a greeting from your home;
Though your heart is linked by memories to the countries of the morn,
He can barter you a message from the land where you were born.

Through the strident stress of noontide, through the blazing bloom of night,
Down the slow, slack hours of morning, ere the coming of the light,
In the times of joy and laughter, in the darkest days of death,
He can give you brave adventures from the farthest ends of earth.

At the portals of the city, at the gateways of the sea,
Where the ringing wheels of commerce shout their sounding symphony,
Where the flags of every nation are to all the winds unfurled,
He will sell you for a penny all the romance of the world.
—Henry M. Hoyt, Jr., in Appleton's for March.

THE STORY TELLER

The unmarried man is bored everywhere; the married man is bored only at home.

A Tough Question.
"Say, pop, what's the race problem?"
"Picking the winners, my son."

Good Service.
Guest—Waiter, boll my eggs four minutes.
Waiter—Yes, sir be ready in half a second, sir.

Family Likeness.
"They say baby looks just like me."
"Well, that's just what I wanted to say, but I was afraid you might be offended."

"Why don't you have Balder in your Shakespeare class?"
"He's no good. Why, he can't even sing or dance!"—New York Herald.

Nell—I hear their engagement was broken off through a misunderstanding.
Belle—Yes; he understood she had money and she understood he had.—Philadelphia Record.

Why Worry?
"But, my dear, why should you worry over a bill just after you have been married?"
"Well, it does seem trifling when one thinks of that."

Sunday School Teacher—What was Adam's punishment for eating the forbidden fruit, Johnny?
Johnnie (confidently)—He had to marry Eve.—Life.

Johnny—They're makin' shingles out o' cement nowadays.
"Dicky—I don't mind that so much, but if I now ever gets a pair o' cement slippers I'm going to run away."—Chicago Tribune.

Up-to-Date Machine.
Customer—It must be a frightful experience to run over any one.
Salesman—But not with our car. We fit it with the best shock absorber on the market.

City Boarder (to farmer)—This milk seems pretty poor.
Farmer—The pasture here ain't what it ought to be.
City Boarder—And yet I saw lots of milkweed in the fields this morning.—United Presbyterian.

How It Works.
Smiley—The Wall street bears have a great game, haven't they?
Dobson—How is that?
Smiley—Why, in making a raid they first cover their tracks and then they cover their contracts.

Abundant Proof.
"See here, Mr. Editor, I thought your paper was friendly to me." See what you have done. I made a speech at the banquet last night and you haven't printed a word of it."
"Well, what further proof do you want?"

Division of Labor.
Director—Our work is so divided that each of our men has the work he is best fitted for. Jones is treasurer, Smith secretary and Brown is—
"But Brown is deaf as a post!"
"And Brown has all the complaints referred to him."

Mrs. Blunder had just received a telegram from India.
"What an admirable invention the telegram is!" she exclaimed, "when you come to consider that this message has come a distance of thousands of miles, and the gum on the envelope isn't dry yet!"—Sacred Heart Review.

When the patient called on his doctor he found the good man in a state of great apprehension.
"I've got all the symptoms of the disease you have," said the doctor. "I'm sure I have caught it from you."
"What are you so scared about?" asked the patient.
"Why, man," replied the doctor, "I don't think I can cure it."—Harper's Weekly.

When the Democrats held their state convention at Rochester, N. Y., last fall to nominate Chandler for governor, one of the leaders thought it would be a grand idea to give a dinner to the Democratic editors and newspapermen of that part of the state.
He sent out the invitations and ordered the dinner. Then he decided it would be a good scheme to have some music. A Rochester friend told him there was an excellent quartette that could be secured, and sent the leader of the quartette over to see the big man.
"Kin ye's sing?" he asked.
"Yes, sir; we can sing very well."
"Have ye's dress suits? Them's necessary."
"Yes, sir; we all have evening clothes."
"How much will it cost?"
"We get ten dollars apiece for such an engagement."
"I know; but how much'll it cost? How many av ye's is they in this quartette?"—Saturday Evening Post.

The Midnight Marauder.
He had promised his wife that he would reform. The principal condition laid down had been that he keep better hours. For several days his conduct was beyond reproach, but then there came a day, or rather a night, when he found himself in his front hall at an hour late past all ordinary excuse. Following an old custom, he took off his boots, overcoat and hat and stole softly into his wife's room. While he was in the act of hanging his vest on the gas jet his wife awoke.
"What on earth are you doing up at this hour? It isn't daylight yet!" she shrielled.
"My dear," explained her husband with a readiness born of necessity, "you know I've reformed, and I want to make an early start. There are a lot of men I want to see before business hours." And he deliberately put on the rest of his clothes and walked out.

With a fiendish chuckle his wife turned over and went to sleep.

Tactful
"In the province of Holstein," says a traveler who spends a good deal of his time abroad, "where, of course, nothing is more important than the breeding of superior cattle, the country people are not only very thrifty but exceedingly fond of their cows, as may be gathered from a characteristic story current there."
"It appears that one farmer was walking sadly down the road one day when the village pastor met him."
"Why so downcast, friend?" asked the pastor.
"I have a sad errand, pastor," replied the farmer. "Farmer Henrik's cow is dead in my pasture, and I am on my way to tell him."
"A hard task, indeed."
"You may well say so, pastor, but I shall break it to him gently."
"And how will you do that?"
"Oh, I shall tell him first that it is his father who is dead; and then, having opened the way for sadder news still, I shall tell him that it is not his father, but the cow!"

FEMININE IDEALS AND FANCIES

WANTED—A WORD

A PROPOS of nothing in particular, how singularly deficient our language is in a word signifying someone who is much more than an acquaintance, and much less than a friend. Those of us who dare to be slangy use the one word which really describes the person signified—viz, a "pal." But for those who dare not, what remains? Can anyone, even the most depraved, conceive of a bishop speaking of his "pals?" One grows positively anxious at the mere thought. What would happen? Would his archbishop call him over the coals, or would he have to appear before some ecclesiastical court? No, the poor man dare not do it, so he goes with the majority, and loosely speaks of his "friends," when he knows perfectly well that the word is a misnomer. Acquaintances really make little impression on our lives as a whole. A few dinners, receptions, garden parties, dances and so on, are the beginning and the end of it.

Our friends!—Ah, well, let any man or woman begin seriously to count them. "One who is attached to another by affection," is the primary dictionary definition, and it is not by any means a bad definition. Those who are attached to by affection! They are few and far between enough, for most of us are not so lovable as we would fain believe we are. The friend that sticks closer than a brother! The thing itself is so rare that surely the word which stands for it should not be taken for a lesser thing. Yet we use the word so glibly in these days that it has little meaning.

But between the south of friendship and the north of acquaintanceship lies a neutral zone where, indeed, we spend most of our time. For there dwell all the nice, pleasant folk whom we like, and who like us, but to whom, nevertheless, we would not dream of telling our innermost thoughts, or of showing our hearts. They are the good "pals" for a holiday jaunt, who will share their jokes with us, and their small changes of mood; who will come to see us married, and will almost as cheerfully come to see us buried. Good "pals" for the sunshine, yes, and even for the summer shower. It is only when the wind rises in the north, and the clouds begin to gather, and the snow begins to fall feebly, pitifully on our hearts, that they fall away, and we turn with blinded eyes and groping hands to our friends—if we have any. Of course there is a good old English word that our imagination can use—"companion"—and it would be quite the right word. But I am told it has become obsolete excepting among the few, where it is used to differentiate their female from male friends. So we are still in want of a good, serviceable "grippy," expressive, up-to-date word which means a "pal" and may be used by a bishop. Cannot someone come forward and help us to fill an absolute vacancy?

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

In the matter of coats and skirts there is very little to record in the way of a decided change. It will be observed that the braid bind has disappeared altogether, that great many coats are trimmed around the edge with a little whiff of soutache or fine braid. The button and loop, however, is a decorative way, while ornamental buttons of all kinds play a decorative role. In Paris, skirts made with a pleated front panel are to be seen, and a very simple type of coat with a breast seam and a facing to the rever of some dark colored satin or grosgrain. As to colors, elephank gray and sours gray are much worn and are, in fact, many of the latest models. Plain skirts made either in two-piece shape, or with a buttoned-over front panel are affected by society. In fact one can wear pretty much whatever style happens to be most becoming.

I have seen one or two new coats, but, truth to tell, they are not particularly new in design. They all have the straight appearance to which we have become accustomed. Many are made with little waistcoats and away Directoire fronts and I think we can all join in saying that the next few weeks, provided we attend to our collar bands and details generally and introduce a few flowers into our hats as soon as the days become longer and the sun shines upon us. Separate coats continue to be worn, and I never remember to have seen so many sealskin coats since the days of my youth, when all my aunts had long sealskins exactly like one another. How good the sealskin is for the garment, and how it serves at every street corner and travels with daily in the humble motor-bus. I sometimes think that all we look particularly nice just now because we are not wearing much be-patterned materials. It is really very difficult to look charming in a dress all over thunder and lightning streaks, or roses which would be startling even on a wall paper for these so-called designs destroy symmetry completely and none of us could resist the temptation if the eye is attracted to the pattern instead of the outline of the figure.

Although I feel it my duty as a chronicler of fashion to record the advent of the new Regency toque, it is a mode to avoid rather than one to adopt. It has a narrow brim of flowers and a large full crown hanging down at the back, rather like the old-fashioned hair net, only made of velvet. It is smart in the extreme, indeed it is the extreme of smartness that makes it a vogue to be avoided by any save the woman well blessed with this world's goods. I do not think that there is anything more disastrous to a good general effect than the wearing of one item that quite out-classes all the rest of the garments. For instance, a very good fur coat, or set of handsome furs, with a shabby dress accentuates and brings out the failings of the latter, and in fact actually gives a poverty stricken air. An ultra smart hat has just the same result, and far better be exchanged for something simpler that balances the tout ensemble. Although hats are, one is glad to see, not so gigantic as during the last few months, they still remain a very good size, and I cannot believe those fashion prophets who predict that they will become quite small, at any rate until the summer is over. Are we not well aware most of the folk who are much nicer under a fairly wide-brimmed brim and why should under a single thing that adds to our good looks? Indeed, I have heard on excellent authority and am pleased to relate that the new hats already seen for the early spring in London are not only fairly large, but have the becoming down-turned Romney brim.

With the larger hats big colored tulle veils are becoming worn. They entirely cover the brows and form a mass of soft folds under the same shade, nothing more charming could be imagined. Needless to say, the width of the tulle is required. To my mind they are much more becoming than the Russian mesh net, especially that with a chenille spot border.

"UNSLEFISH" PARENTS

"You English treat your children as if they were born mad," wrote a French visitor to London in the sixteenth century. This was indeed the case not only throughout the Middle Ages, but well into the first quarter of the nineteenth century. British children being treated by their parents with a harshness and disregard of feelings unknown upon the Continent of Europe. Lady Jane Grey has left an eloquent record of the cruel treatment inflicted on her by her parents, and in memoirs of many later dates the fear and awe in which parents were held, and the homage and blind obedience they insisted on, are duly recorded. From the early Victorian period matters began gradually to change, possibly owing to the greater facilities for associating with the children of other nations and witnessing the relations between children and parents; and now in the first decade of the twentieth century the pendulum has swung in the other direction, and in England today, with the exception of the United States and in fact one might say the whole of the continent of North America, children are allowed a greater latitude as regards their behavior and desires than in any other country.

In former days the child was treated as a slave and chattel of his parents. This was a most undesirable state of things, and it is well that the modern parent realizes that his child has a claim to his own entity, and that he, the parent, is the guardian and trustee to a being who possesses the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." But the tendency is to overdo the obligations of parents towards their children, and the consequent results are

quite as bad as those produced by the unnatural harshness which so surprised the Continental neighbors of England in bygone ages.

Who does not know the worthy couple, widow, or widower (usually possessed of one or two children) who centre their whole lives on the beloved object? For him and him alone they exist, giving up all their own interests and pursuits, curtailing their own pleasures, and living a life of daily self-sacrifice in doing what they fondly imagine to be their duty to their little ones.

There is something pathetic in this! Self-sacrifice is doubtless a virtue, but it is generally of greater benefit to the person exercising it than to the one for whose benefit it is exercised. Bitter though it may sound to say so, selfishness in a parent usually produces the opposite results in a child, with its many attendant evils, and when carried to excess is nothing more or less than selfishness in disguise. To win and retain the child's love throughout life is the primary object of most parents, but many go about it in a totally wrong way. Giving the child everything he desires, yielding to all his wishes in various matters, as diet, exercise and surroundings, and, above all, by taking his part on nearly every occasion against his nurse, governess or school teacher, the unwise parent not only does her child lasting injury, but also undermines that very affection she is so anxious to secure. Aesop's fable of the criminal about to be hanged, who traced his downward career to his mother's condoning his faults when a boy, has much truth in it, and the woman, who from mistaken motives, averts a just punishment for childish faults is guilty of selfishness in its worst form.

In less important matters, the mother who continually waits upon her daughter or son daily, performing small actions for them which they are perfectly capable of doing for themselves, denying herself many small luxuries and tolerating bad manners, is preparing an uncomfortable future for them. They will eventually be taught, in a far harsher school, their obligations towards others, or, what is worse, the reputation for ill-manners and unpleasant characters will stick to them throughout life. For good or evil, home is the school for manners and behaviour, and it is of the utmost importance that a good foundation should be laid before home is left. Although they are often unaware of it, tradition is one of the most powerful tools that parents possess, and it should be impressed upon the mind early. Respect must be kept up even at the expense of seeming harsh and selfish, and youth must (if order and discipline are to be maintained) submit to age. As has been said before, there is a right and a wrong way of forcing submission. The child should understand that he is obeying an important and valuable rule, and not the mere caprice of his elders, and his elders should not indulge in mere caprice either.

He, the child, should be taught to look at the regulation through the eyes of the parent. He should be shown the wisdom of the rule and the consequence of its being disobeyed, and should be made a wise administrator who is himself subject to natural and reasonable laws.

It is very unkind to my mind to treat a child in this way: to tell him, or her, that he or she must do such and such a thing, and then when they ask the reason for doing so to say, "The reason does not matter, I tell you to do it, that is quite sufficient."

It is not sufficient. It is the reason that matters, not the thing itself, and it seems hard to expect obedience of this kind. Of course I am talking of large matters. If you tell a child to fetch you something or other and he asks why he is to do it, it is not necessary to tell him that the reason he has to fetch it for you is because you want it. That would be making oneself ridiculous. In that case it would be perfectly right to say "You are to fetch it because I told you to," and the child should be severely reprimanded for his want of impudence. A child should be taught to obey at once without asking questions but not to obey blindly, there is a great difference between the two although they may sound the same.

For instance a child may do what you tell him to at once, especially if there are visitors there, and he may not know why he has been told to do it, but natural politeness should prevent him asking at that time. He has, however, a perfect right to ask the reason afterwards, and a perfect right to an answer to his question.

In bygone days a wide and impassable gulf was permanently fixed between the child and parent. They had little in common, and possessed no mutual interests. This gulf has fortunately been bridged, but the modern tendency to place parents and children on the same level, or for the child to occupy a higher one, is, to say the least of it, undesirable. This condition is frequently seen with mothers whose daughters have just left school. "My daughter and I are just like sisters; she always calls me by my Christian name," or "I leave everything to her; she knows so much more than I do," are sentences often on the lips of modern mothers. This stepping out of place and confession of ignorance is selfishness, pure and simple, on the mother's part. It gratifies her vanity to be told that in manner and conversation she appears to be a child.

How the Old Pioneers Ran Amuck

(By Peter McArthur)

THIS Forestry Association; what is it all about? What does it mean?" "Why, it is an association for the protection of the forests and all that sort of thing."

"Yes, I know, but what does it mean?"

"Haven't you read the papers and the reports of the speeches?"

"Yes, but I can't for the life of me make out what it means."

No wonder! How can you expect a man who was brought up on a Canadian farm to understand this peevish interest in the forests? As a boy his back ached from picking up sticks and nigger-heads in the new clearing, and as a young man he developed his muscles rolling together the logs in huge heaps to be burned.

If you read Ralph Connor's "Man From Glenegarry" you will see just how exciting an occasion a logging bee was, and how expert the people of a few years ago were in destroying the forests. Of course, they did not call it "destroying the forests;" they were "clearing the land" and that was an entirely different matter. No wonder the average Toronto man who was brought up on a farm could not make out what the Forestry Association means, and to make it clear is something of a problem.

The subject is not one that can be approached with simple directness. Perhaps the best way is that of a small boy about to make a big jump. He goes away back, takes a long run, and then jumps. It will do us no harm to go away back and see if we can arrive at the source of the trouble and find out just what this Forestry Association means.

The Malay Peninsula is on the other side of the earth, and is inhabited by a peculiar people. Nevertheless, they have given us one strong word that has taken its place in the language. "Amuck," or, as it is usually written, "Amuck." When a Malay suffers from a "brainstorm," a touch of impulsive insanity, or whatever other description of mental ailment is popular with the alienists of his country, he grabs his "kris"—one of the most murderous weapons in existence—and rushes about killing and destroying. This is called "running amuck."

Unfortunately, the word describes a very common failing. We human beings are "running amuck" at all times and in a thousand ways, leaving behind us a trail of destruction that we seldom appreciate. We "run amuck" not only in our passion and greed, but in our schemes of reform and progress, and future generations must suffer for what we do. Yes, there is no question about it, we need the word "amuck" in our language, and it will be some time before the Forestry Association can root it out.

The simple fact is that those glorious old heroes, the pioneers, "ran amuck" in our Canadian forests. With axe and torch they wrought destruction to

years as young as her daughter; and to hear her self-effacement praised as "unsleishness!" She must of necessity have lived some twenty years longer than her daughter, and to admit that he is no wiser, no more experienced, is an acknowledgment of failure—failure from which, in the long run, the daughter will suffer most! It is easy to see, as one lives on in this world of paradoxes, that there are many people who practice the virtue of being selfish under the guise of "unsleishness!"

SOCIAL SNARES

The Difficulty of Being Good Natured

Of course I mean the difficulty of being good-natured from a social point of view. It is undoubtedly very nice and right to be good-natured, but unfortunately it is a quality apt to land people in very awkward positions. The fact is, society has no use for the good-natured person, and I think my readers will acknowledge that the society woman does not often trouble herself to be good-natured for the fun of the thing "tout pur,"—and the reason is not difficult to find.

One so often hears of a woman who has allowed her good nature to lead her into some of the consequences of which she did not think about and the result was a social impasse.

To give an example, gathered from some of the awkward situations one so often hears about. One good-natured friend—let us call her Mrs. A.—is asked by someone, probably not a man or woman of the world, but some kind-hearted and rather indiscreet friend, to call on some neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. D. The indirect friend perhaps adds, "They are not exactly—well—not quite one of us, you know, but they have come to live here and are so anxious to know people for their children's sake, and are so disappointed that no one has called. It would be so nice of you if you would go and see them," etc. Mrs. A. hesitates, no doubt, but her fatal gift of good nature urges her on and she calls. The D's of course are quite impossible; but perhaps Mrs. A. does not realize that the indirect friend perhaps adds, "They are not exactly—well—not quite one of us, you know, but they have come to live here and are so anxious to know people for their children's sake, and are so disappointed that no one has called. 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HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

TROUT FISHING—IN AND OUT OF SEASON

By Richard L. Pocock.

THE fish-hog has started operations early this year. He says that as the Dominion and Provincial authorities are at loggerheads just now over the fishery regulations (which is untrue) none can touch him if he fishes for trout out of season, and now is his time to get in his work before the "other fellows," to-wit, the law-abiding and decent-minded sportsmen of the island start legitimate operations when the season opens.

It is common talk round town among those who are at all interested in such matters that a party of individuals from Victoria went up last week-end to fish in Somenos lake for trout, and that, when expostulated with by a law-abiding sportsman who was having his last duck-shoot of the season, gave expression to the above truculent defiance of the law and its provisions.

Now as to the allegation that the Dominion and Provincial authorities are at loggerheads over the fishery regulations, this is not the case. The laws of the Dominion and the Province coincide on this point; the provisions of both make it illegal to fish for, catch, kill or have in possession trout of any kind or species between November 15th and March 25th, both days included.

It is possible for anyone to give information against persons breaking these laws and the offending parties may be brought before a magistrate for summary justice, and are liable to a substantial fine, or imprisonment, or both. There is no need to wait for a Dominion officer to act, anyone can, and, if the offence is repeated, the offending parties are liable to find themselves in a very unpleasant position, from which they need hope for no legal entanglements, disagreements, or discrepancies to deliver them. Judging from the remarks heard about town on the subject they cannot expect any popular sympathy whatever if they repeat their offence against the law of the land and also the unwritten law of decent sportsmanship; but from all accounts this latter is little likely to weigh much with a man who fishes for trout with as many as four rods at a time (baiting with worms), and is not content to stop his slaughter even when he has caught more trout than he can conveniently stagger under.

Opening of the Trout-Fishing Season

In case there may be any lingering doubt in anyone's mind as to the real date of the opening of the trout-fishing season, it may be as well to repeat here that as the law stands now, both Dominion and Provincial, there is a closed season for trout of every sort or species as far as the coast is concerned from November 15th to March 25th, both days included.

The trout season here opens therefore on March 26th and not before. It should be noted that this applies to every sort of trout, whether caught in salt water or fresh. It is just as illegal to catch sea trout in the Gorge or elsewhere during the close season as to catch any other sort of trout in fresh water. This should be noted by enthusiasts who are over-anxious to try conclusions as soon as possible with the fine fish to be caught later in our estuaries and tidal waters.

Size Limit of Game Fish

It should also be noted that new regulations have been passed regarding the size of fish that it is legal to kill. As the law stands now, any trout caught less than eight inches in length must be returned to the water alive. Also no trout may be sold, exposed, or offered for sale less than three pounds in weight, so that anyone buying the strings of undersized trout sometimes offered for sale by both Indians and whites in the neighborhood of well-known fishing resorts is committing an offence against the law.

Grilse and Salmon Fishing

There can be no excuse for the fishermen who anticipate the opening of the season by making illegal catches, as there is excellent legitimate fishing to be had at the present time, and has been for some weeks past. Grilse have been running for several weeks now in the neighboring waters, and many enthusiastic anglers who were not afraid of a shower or two or a chilliness in the atmosphere have enjoyed some excellent fishing in Saanich Arm, Cowichan Bay, and doubtless other less well-known resorts.

These grilse, or young salmon, give excellent sport on a light line, especially if a not too heavy sinker is used. A heavy lead kills the play in a smallish fish and is not really necessary when the fish are on the feed, as I have proved by experience. Even a two pound grilse on a single gut trace with a light lead will give an angler plenty of excitement, and there is always a good chance of hooking a fine fresh-run spring salmon. Several of these latter have been caught lately by local anglers; in each of the last two week-ends one Victoria fisherman caught one of these fine fish, each of them over eleven pounds in weight, one of which took exactly half an hour before it was at last safe inside the boat.

The fact is, there is never any season of the year when some form or other of legitimate fishing or shooting is not open to the sportsman, so why not keep to the sport in season and not try to steal a march on law-abiding folks by disregarding and ridiculing the laws which are made for the purpose of safe-guarding and preserving the fish of the Province for the use and enjoyment of the population as a whole?

Even if a heavy basket is the chief object, and not the exercise of skill in making it, the

chance of a big catch is greater at this time of year among the salmon and grilse than in trout waters, and the fare to Seventeen-mile post is less than to Duncan's, which should be a consideration where quantity of fish is the sole desideratum. They say, too, that there is great fishing with a long "set-line" a little way off the outer wharf, where monster cod and skate can be caught in a day in sufficient quantities to salt down and provide a store of cheap food for a very long while. These fish are plentiful, so are salmon, but good trout fishing within a reasonable distance is getting more and more scarce, so it is to be hoped that the law will in future be strictly enforced.

A LOST CHAPTER

Venator: Well met, friend Piscator! A fine morning, and one whereon, perchance, I may learn yet more, and profit by your further instructions in the gentle craft.

Piscator: Well met, indeed, Scholar, and a fine morning, in sooth; albeit, perchance, a trifle too bright to try a worm for yonder chub I spoke of. Yet I have somewhat to tell, and instructions to give you on a subject whereon truly I had never thought to gossip.

V.: Come, that's well! And pray, Master, what subject may this be, for I would fain learn all that you will impart?

P.: And that right readily! Know, then, my Scholar, that there be, as I have aforetime taught, divers means for catching and ensnaring trouts, chub, dace and other fish, yet is there but one way of writing thereof, and that

V.: Truly, the right one.

P.: Nay, friend Scholar, art flippant. This subject is indeed of more grave import than much on which I have hitherto discoursed.

V.: Well said, Master Piscator! truly, I hold myself in fault for speaking lightly on such a subject. I pray you, old friend, instruct me at once in the art of recounting for my fellows' benefit the story of the gentle angler's prowess by lake and stream.

P.: Now I perceive, Scholar, you have the right spirit, and I will at once proceed. Know, then, that if by chance it befall you to write for the benighted brother who knoweth not the joys of the angle, there is first to be observed one golden rule, that he who catches fish is not to be described but as a "brother of the rod," and his fellowship is ever the "angling fraternity," or "piscatorial enthusiasts." Though truly "pliers of the gentle craft" is permissible upon occasion, and I can even approve "disciples of—"

V.: Say no more, Master, on that head; I perceive your meaning.

P.: Again, I would have you observe it is not fitting to speak of trouts, of chub, or of grayling by their vulgar names, but to use some more fitting phrase.

V.: Stay, Master Piscator! How can one

ignorant like your humble scholar use aught but the vulgar tongue?

P.: True, Scholar; but there are uses of that tongue not in themselves vulgar, but lending something of distinction to the user. Thus trout (if, haply, you think not of *Salmo fario*) should ever be described as "speckled beauties," while it is well to remember a chub is not a chub merely, but—

V.: Chavender, or chub.

P.: Right, Scholar, right!—and it is fitting that one who takes pen in hand to write of these things show his learning, and instruct the outside world of the abstruseness and mysteries of his craft, even as the Rosicrucians and followers of the Egyptian mysteries endeavor to make their cult yet more mysterious by their symbols. Thus, too, it is fitting (provided that thymallus does not leap to your pen) to speak of a "grayling or umber," rather than of a mere grayling, for the grayling is a ladylike fish, well deserving of those who know it as long a name as possible; moreover, the use of it gives a sense of secret joy well fitted to the quiet and contemplative mind. Thus, too, a pike should ever be addressed as *Esox lucius*, or, in your Latin be momentarily to seek, as "tyrant of the watery plain."

V.: Thanks, good Master! And is there no fitting phrase or expression which would signify a mixed catch or body of fish?

P.: Truly. If haply you are fishing in the sea, then, are your quarry known as "denizens of the deep"; but if fishing in the Thames—and, mark me, this river should be "silvery," or "gentle Tamesis"—or other inland water, then is your catch best described (especially if it be that you have forgotten their Latin names, as Cyprinidae, or have doubt between rudd and roach, or, mayhap, have a hybrid fish), then, and in that case, fish are ever "scaly spoil," or "members of the finny tribe."

V.: Now, sir, having learnt so much from you on these heads, I would ask you what must I do should it be my good fortune to catch a salmon?

P.: Come, good Scholar, that is indeed simple! Write of him—write of him "My first salmon." Smacks somewhat of originality, methinks, and for the rest, 'tis a matter only of eulogy. Thus a salmon is always "lordly," and the "king of fish," a "streak of silver," a "flash of light," and, above all things, remember, having hooked the "magnificent" fish, always "give him the butt."

V.: Alack! Alack! Master, I know not what is implied by that.

P.: Tush! Tush! I know not either; but, Scholar, always give it him—it looketh right well on paper.

V.: Master, it shall be done. Now, worthy friend, touching flies—artificial ones. I would have you understand. Did you not long since remark they were but twelve in number?

P.: Aye! "A right good jury," if I mistake not my words.

V.: They were, good Master! Yet have I heard of late how men talk of a "hundred best patterns," and also of "new patterns," over and above these, and also "variants" and of "Tupp's indispensable." Tell me, Master, know you aught of him?

P.: Nay; I know him not! Methinks he is a beetle. Scholar, being engaged in commerce mightily, my excursions into Greek, Scotch, and other dead tongues, have been but scanty; still, he will serve; a beetle, if not a juryman, is yet a parish worthy.

V.: And as such, Master, I may use him?

P.: You may! But trouble me not further with them. Flies, lice, and other vermin multiply exceedingly, and it may happen that beetles and the like may come to be used by the uninitiate, and bring reproach upon my beforesaid jury. Therefore, go no further, I pray you, Scholar.

V.: Master, I obey.

P.: It is well, also, to "kill," not catch your fish.

V.: Nay, Master, how can that be?

P.: Truly, it cannot; but it is even so. It is necessary in the case of trouts to "creel," or "bag," or "basket" them, though coarse fish should be "grassed" or "banked."

V.: Master, what are coarse fish?

P.: Nay; that is a moot point, and one that hath concerned many anglers lately—one, indeed, an excellent friend of mine, having in his wisdom dubbed them "general" fish.

V.: But, Master, I am even now at fault.

P.: Come, then, any fish so that they be not "game fish."

V.: But which be game fish, Master?

P.: In sooth, Scholar, you weary me with your inquiries. Game fish are those that be not coarse.

V.: Thanks! Thanks, good Master! I had not thought the matter so simple!

P.: Simple is it; but these things, though simple, are essential to the proper understanding of the fisherman's craft, and there be many others of a like kind on which I will inform you on a more fitting occasion, as, example, Scholar, how that a rod is ever a "trusty" rod, and the deeper mysteries of "gin clear," "fine and far off," "tight corking," and many other dark sayings not manifest to a beginner; but I perceive Maudlin and her good mother yonder. Come, we'll accompany them to the inn; and drink a bowl of fresh milk ere we begin our fishing.

V.: As it is about the time of cheese making, it may be that there be no milk for drinking.

P.: Then will we partake of their right good ale.

V.: I'll with you readily!

The rest of the fragment is undecipherable, though an allusion to a Maudlin song is fairly clear.—Morris Oakeshott, in the Field.

A Glance at Constantinople

(By Isabel Fenwick.)

THIS world, in spite of all its sinning, does seem still a garden of Eden. There is beauty everywhere, not only in the running brooks, in forest, sky and tree, but also in the great capitals and centres of life with all their stir of pleasure and toil. Fortunate indeed are those of us who are able to visit other countries, other peoples, and inspect other ways of living than our own. What it is that such travel gives us, one cannot define. Perhaps, the biggest thing about it is the huge environment we have for thinking and seeing. That is, of course, if we can take our journeys leisurely, and are able to note what there is to see and hear, without rushing as sightseers for show places.

Certainly, with most people, the first impression of places lasts longer and is deeper than any subsequent ones, and it is often owing to these earliest feelings that one has likes or dislikes, without reason, simply because their remembrance is either of glorious, glowing sunlight, or, it may be, of gloomy rain and fog.

But there are a few spots which must be beautiful at all times. One of these is the approach to Constantinople, for there is no lovelier scene on earth than that which greets the traveler as he journeys thither from the sea of Marmora at the hour of sunset, when the glory of gold and orange rests with dazzling light on gilded dome, mosque, and tapering minaret, showing up the gorgeous architecture, the varied outline of the terraced roofs, and the purple of the distant Byzantine heights. It is like a picture from the "Arabian Nights," only this is a real live one, wonderfully bewitching, more enchanting and mysterious than any of which we ever dreamt.

As the steamer glides onward, over a glassy sea, into the Golden Horn, and drops anchor, the view becomes more wonderful and interesting still. The city lies around one, as it were, a vast overpowering mass of domes, curious, picturesque houses, and broken, shattered walls,—these last, the remains of the great resisting power which kept at bay both Goth, Persian and Osmanli. In the distance is a long stretch of the Bosphorus, all aglow with palaces, gilded kiosks, villas and gardens.

Nor is the scene less gay and animated on water than on land. Huge ironclads lie within a cable's length of the Sultan's palace, passenger steamers from every country in Europe are at anchor side by side, with the graceful

Greek feluccas and Turkish coasters, while here and there flit the little caiques with their loads of gold-bedecked boys or veiled women. Truly there are few scenes in the world like that around one in the Golden Horn.

It is fascinating, however, to land and explore some of the wonders, though daylight reveals blemishes undreamt of in the glowing sunset of the night before. Constantinople is one of the dirtiest and most unsanitary cities in Europe.

The never failing "Cook's Tourist" agent greets one on the quay and there, amid great confusion, shouting, gesticulating,—no one knows exactly what it is all about, except that it is an inevitable part of the proceedings,—one is finally deposited in a "vehicle," with driver and dragoman, to visit the "sights." The crowded streets, as one passes along, form an extraordinary panorama of color and life. It is an ever-changing throng, and every nationality seems represented here. The Turks sit about at shop-doors, lounging sleepily over their long opium pipes, while here and there are groups of Jews, Greeks, Russians, Asiatics, buying, selling, and bargaining with each other.

One cannot help being struck, too, by the strange and unnatural appearance of the women in their bulky overdresses of brilliant reds, greens and yellows; their closely veiled faces, and their tinted hands and nails. Ladies of high rank, and girls of over ten and twelve years never appear in public places. Those of them who live in the harems are even worse off, for their outlook on the big world is so narrow that it is limited to a little eye-hole in a shuttered window.

Another sight, so weird, and at the same time so repulsive, is a funeral procession. The dead man, dressed in his best clothes and fez, and strapped to a wicker arm chair, is carried, shoulder high, by bearers, to his last resting place. His lifeless head wags to and fro, and his arms hang helpless at his sides. There is no coffin for his body; no prayer for his poor soul.

The principal things to see in this fascinating city of Constantinople are the mosques, the bazaars, tombs of the sultans, the Seraglio (an unused palace of the sultan), the hippodrome, the walls, and the Greek churches.

Many of the buildings are fearfully neglected and desolate looking, but the mosques, on the whole, are well kept up, and they are all wonderful. There are over a hundred of them, that of Santa Sofia, the original Christian Cathedral, built by Constantine, being

the oldest. The Turks, quick to realize its beauties, made its architecture their own, with the result that all the other mosques are built after that pattern, though each has its own distinctive features. Costly materials, colored marbles, polished and precious stones and mosaics are used everywhere. There is here no tawdriness in decoration. Everything is big, bold, impressive, and of exquisite finish.

The holy ground of the mosques must not be desecrated by infidel feet, and so, before entering the sacred buildings, one is compelled to wear huge overshoes which never fit, and which have the unhappy habit of slipping off at every turn. Woe unto the wearer if the mussulman sees him slipperless. Just now in Santa it is the hour of prayer. From the great circling gallery is an impressive spectacle. The worshippers have come in. No women are allowed—only men, and with boots in hand, each takes his place, unrolls a prayer mat, and falls prostrate on it, swaying his body to and fro, and chanting responses, which at a distance sound like a murmuring sea breaking a hushed and solemn stillness.

All around the huge building are little side chapels, and in many of them, piled up on cushions, sit teachers expounding the Koran to groups of young men or boys who are training for the priesthood.

After going the round of the mosques, one turns next to the bazaars. Many of them are in the Asiatic quarter, and all of them are in stuffy, unhealthy alleys. The shopkeeper and his staff—a legion of them—greet one with effusion. Coffee is made and served, thick, sweet, black coffee, and afterwards the "wares" are shown. The price? one asks. "Ah! to foreign visitors just one half the usual cost." Thinking we know a little of the wary Turk, we offer still less than he asks, and less and less, until the article comes down to about its real value. Then he grows sarcastic and angry, and pushes it forward as a gift. With some embarrassment his generosity is refused, but we still keep to our price. He either at once accepts this, or else for an hour or more pesters you during your wanderings among the bazaars and at every turn meets you, again offering his goods at a few piasres lower. Finally, in desperation, you are glad to give anything to get rid of him and the interested crowd who have been at your elbows watching each detail of the proceeding. And so one goes on, seeing something totally different day after day, like living pictures, in a transformation scene.

Yesterday it was the dancing Dervishes, where from a gallery we watched about forty mad fanatics, in long flowing robes and tall chimney shaped felt hats, whirl themselves round and round a room to the accompani-

(Continued on Page Seven)

Color Schemes in Houses



VICTORIA may well be proud of her many beautiful residences, for they, with their broad lawns and shady trees, form one of the chief and characteristic beauties of the city. The houses themselves are usually large and roomy, well constructed, and designed with excellent skill and taste to harmonize with their natural surroundings.

The supreme exhibition of this good taste is found in the artistic coloring of the buildings. Paint is used as it should be; not only to protect the wood, but to embellish it—to create a color scheme that is harmonious in itself and which blends perfectly with the colors around it.

Of course, one sometimes runs foul on an occasional blot on the landscape, all smeared over with a clash of warring colors, proclaiming in its brazen way the crude ideas of beauty possessed by its owner. Fortunately such houses are few and far between and serve the lowly but useful purpose of emphasizing the better taste of their more refined neighbors.

One of the latter homes, nestling among the dark shadows of the pines and enclosed by hedges of holly and other evergreen shrubs, was painted in such a manner as to form, with the grounds, one complete picture, allowing neither the house nor the grounds to become obtrusive. The keynote of the color scheme, like that of most other houses so situated, was necessarily green, for that was the color of the trees, the lawn and the hedge, which together formed the greatest area. A bit of red, the complimentary color of green, was introduced in the brickwork of the basement and the chimneys; while brown, which is a mixture of the red and the green, and which blends with both, was used for the body of the house. A roof of dull green covered the whole, and the different areas of color were separated by narrow trimmings of white.

A house a block or so away from this one and similarly situated, except that the trees were oak, was treated in somewhat the same fashion, except that the trimmings, which were wider, were painted in tan and the green roof and brown body were stained a lighter shade. By this simple expedient of raising the color tone, the house was made to harmonize not only with the green of spring, but with the brown and yellow of autumn.

A house with only a lawn in front and around it allows its owner a wider choice in coloring. He is not so much embarrassed by

the strong colored surroundings, and may often choose almost any color scheme. One house, a broad, low affair, built more on the order of the Spanish Colonial than is usual in Victoria, and surrounded with a lawn only, was painted in a shade of old ivory with trimmings of deep green and a roof stained with a lighter green. The chimneys were not the usual brick red, but of a darker shade. Sandstone was employed for the steps and base of the building. This produced a fine sample of harmony by contrast, for the green of the lawn is emphasized by the yellow of the house, and the yellow of the house is strengthened and brightened by the green lawn.

The sandstone introduced between the yellow building and the green lawn serves to bind the two colors and eliminate a harsh line. The green roof above, reflecting in a more somber way the lawn below, together with the strong trimmings and the dark chimney, tend to give the building a look of greater strength, size and solidity than it probably possesses.

A more difficult problem in house decoration arises when a new building is placed between two old buildings. One of the old-timers may have been painted a bright red, while the other is resplendent in a coat of brilliant green. The new-comer may possibly desire to color his house blue, but the red neighbor objects on the ground of a too violent contrast, while the green neighbor objects to the proposed sickly combination. He is offered his choice between a neutral tint of grey or a brown with touches of red and green. Whether his brown be warm or cold depends on the relative areas and intensity of color of the adjoining houses. If he has no desire for these modest tints, he may paint his house after the manner of a totem pole and thereby cast all three into equal disrepute.

Some architects advocate a censor for color schemes, for, while people who have money enough to build a really good house usually have taste enough to paint it, or wit enough to hire some one who can, the cheaper houses, constructed without the aid of an architect, and decorated by untrained hands, often become mere eyesores. Their noisy, flashy coloring compel attention from every innocent passerby. They cheapen the neighborhood and deaden the finer sensibilities of those who come regularly within their zone of influence.

Bell—Dick says I grow prettier every time he sees me.

Estelle—You should get him to call more often.—Illustrated Bits.

A Page for the Young Folks



CURRENT TOPICS

News comes from Venezuela that affairs there are going on well. President Gomez is a hard-working man who earnestly desires the good of his people. He is trying to do away with the laws that keep the people from doing their best to work the mines, to cultivate the land, and to carry on manufactures. President Castro's departure seems to have been a blessing to his people.

Spring has come early to the towns on Lake Ontario. For almost three months the children of Belleville, Port Hope, and St. Thomas have been skating on the rivers and riding to school on their sleds. All at once a great thaw has come. The snowbanks have melted, the ice has disappeared, and the rivers have overflowed their banks doing damage even to some of the streets of these cities. Bridges floated away and in Port Hope great blocks of ice filled the streets.

There are few prettier or more fertile districts than Burnaby Lake between Vancouver and Westminster. Many fine fruit farms are situated near a very beautiful little lake. Much of this neighborhood has lately been bought by the Stave Lake Power Company. A branch of the electric railway is to be built to Port Moody and there will be a junction at Burnaby Lake. It looks as if the quiet little municipality where English gentlemen have been living on their neat fruit farms would soon be a noisy, busy place.

Two convicts have escaped from the Westminster penitentiary and one of them has been caught. Not even the prisoners are more to be pitied than an escaped convict. Hunted like a wild animal, never feeling safe for a moment night or day, he must be a strong and daring man who can bear up under the strain. In the end he is likely to add murder to his other crimes. If only young men realized how much easier it is to begin an evil course than to leave it there would be many happier lives and fewer prisons.

All week there have been reports about the danger of war between Serbia and Austria. The little kingdom has been preparing for war while the Great Powers talked over the situation. It is said that Russia has written to the king advising peace. Looking at the map it would seem impossible that brave as the Serbians are, they would dare to attack Austria unless they were sure that one at least of the Great Powers would come to their assistance. If Russia insists that Serbia shall disarm it is scarcely likely that the king will refuse to listen. In the meantime Russia herself is in sore need of money to carry on the government of her vast territory.

It is nearly two years since the great bridge which the Dominion Government was building between Quebec and Lewis fell crashing into the water and millions of dollars of material and labor were wasted. It was intended to replace this bridge with one better designed, and the terrible lesson would teach those trusted with its construction to be more careful. An engineer from St. John, N.B., now proposes that instead of a bridge a tunnel shall be built under the river. His plan is not to bore through the bed of the St. Lawrence, but to place a tube through which cars and carriages could run and people walk forty feet under the water. This structure would not cost more than the bridge. This plan of placing a tubular bridge under, instead of over, the water is another of the wonderful things that engineers are planning to do in these days.

Good people in England have sent a share of the money contributed last year as a thank-offering to the church in Canada to pay clergymen and build churches here. Now it is proposed to send another large sum to establish a college in this province in which church of England ministers can be educated. All this is very good but surely we cannot help feeling that the money is more needed in England than it is here. We have no idle men or hungry shivering women and children in this province. Bishop Hills, in whose memory the college is to be founded, spent most of his life in British Columbia and there are hundreds of men belonging to the church of England who could if they chose give the \$30,000 towards the college. It is true, \$30,000 would go but a short way towards feeding the thousands and thousands of idle people who through no fault of their own are suffering this winter, while we have bread enough and to spare in this new country.

Col. Lake, commander of the military forces in Canada, and Earl Grey have been repeating what Lord Roberts said last summer about the need of teaching all the boys in Canada the military drill. These soldiers believe that every man in the British Empire should know how to defend his home. The drill would teach boys obedience and respect for their superiors as well as self-control. It is besides, splendid exercise and will give all cadets broad shoulders, strong bodies and improve their health. Whatever boys may become, whatever trade or profession they may learn, they will be the better for this drill. If, when they grow older, they learn to practice rifle shooting much that a soldier needs to know will have been learned. As every boy grows up, if he is filled with a true love of his country and a desire to serve her to the utmost of his strength Canada will one day become one of the great nations of the world. Every boy who studies faithfully, every merchant who conducts his business honestly, every mechanic whose work is strong and enduring is serving his country,

and if the day should come when any or all of these true men must take up arms against Canada's enemies, they will be ready as were the heroes of the olden days to defend their hearts and their homes.

The taxes of the people of Oak Bay will not be raised as soon as they build homes on their lots. This pretty suburb of Victoria manages its own affairs and it manages them very well. The people have built a pretty new school house and laid out a fine play ground. The older boys and girls will be able to attend their own school instead of coming all the way to the Central School. Perhaps they will set the boys and girls of the city a good example in cultivating a school garden.

A great deal of the time of the members has been given to the consideration of what is called the Water Clauses Act. Perhaps you wonder why men should sit in a room in Victoria and make laws about the Fraser or the Columbia and the lesser streams that flow through the Island. It seems almost as reasonable to interfere with the winds that blow from the mountains. But men have, in these days, turned the rivers out of their courses and even put the waterfalls to their own uses. We drink and bathe in water that comes from a distant lake. The power that creates the electricity which moves our cars or lights our homes comes from mountain streams. If it were not for the rivers and rivulets no fruit would grow in the Okanagan and other districts of the Upper Country. The miner uses the streams to break down the rocks and to wash out the gold. It is necessary then to prevent the waste of water and to determine how it shall be best used for the good of all. To do this is not easy, though it is a very important piece of law making.

Perhaps there never were so many meetings in any one week in Victoria as there were last week. Besides the City council and the legislature at both of which much business was done, we had a visit from the railway commission. This is a body whose duty it is to see that the great railroad companies do not wrong the people in any way. Mr. S. J. Mabey is chairman of the Board. A number of complaints were heard on Saturday and Monday. Those who were present greatly admired the business-like way in which the commission did its work. The most important of the questions, those asking for a railroad crossing at Victoria West and for cheaper freight rates on the C.P.R. in British Columbia, will be answered after the commission returns to Ottawa. The Fall Court has been in session and the fruit growers came from all directions to confer with the government and the officers of the Canadian Pacific railway. The fruit growers want the company to grant them cheap rates and cold storage as well as suitable cars so that they may be able to sell their fruit profitably in the cities of the prairies where it is needed most. There is no use raising fine fruit if there is no market for it or if it cannot be sent in good time. It is almost certain that the result of this meeting will give the fruit growers a better price for their fruit. While our apples can be sold in England and in the East the natural market for berries, stone fruits, and pears is the prairies. These should go in part payment of the flour and wheat which, on the coast at all events, British Columbia will always buy.

Spring is coming, so say the snowdrops, the crocuses, the meadowlarks, and the swelling buds of the fruit trees. Already the willows and alders have shed their pollen and the tiny seeds of the one and the curious cone shaped fruit of the other are beginning to grow. Has any one seen under the shade of some big oak the wee star shaped flower and the pretty dark green leaves, deeply cut, small as they are, of the earliest of the crocus family? After the frost the grass is only now beginning to look green. In the groves the buds of the flowering currant are almost bursting and a tinge of green is showing on other shrubs. Now, boys, and girls, how many of you will undertake to send by Thursday morning the names of all the wild flowers you have gathered during the week? Tell where you found each blossom, its color, and whether the ground was wet or dry, or the place sunny or shady. If you cannot find the time after you have tried, send the flower in your letter. Get your teacher to sign your list and give your own name and address, and the date. The longest list received each week will be published. A copy of the Boys' Own Annual for 1908 will be given if a boy finds the most flowers before November 1st. The offer is open to all children, or if it is a little child, the prettiest boy the editor can find in town. The offer is open to all children below the High School. Now, Bright Eyes, look high and low for the blossoms often hide themselves from the view of all but the most observant.

There is likely to be plenty of work going on in Canada this summer. Copper will, it is said, be dearer. For many years the low price of this metal made it hard in the Kootenay. Lumber is wanted not only for export and for building but for railroad ties for the G.T.P. and the other roads to be commenced soon. On Vancouver Island land is to be cleared and trails built, while the C.P.R. will go on with the branch to Alberni. News from eastern Canada says that already more people are coming to the country than last year and that many of them will come to British Columbia. In Vancouver elevators are to be built and next fall thousands of cars loaded with grain will be coming west. Work is to be done as fast as possible on the Grand Trunk Pacific. All

through the country prospectors will be looking for new mines and surveyors laying out roads and searching for the best railroad routes. As soon as summer begins tourists on their way to or from the Alaska-Yukon Exposition will call here and the city will be full of visitors. On every side there are signs of prosperity.

What Canada needs now is wise and honest men. Men who will know best how all this work should be done and who will not allow what belongs to their children and children's children to be wasted. You remember the story of the strong man Esau who was in such a hurry for his dinner that he sold his birthright and he and his descendants had to live a hard life forever. There have since that time been many Esaus who in their hurry to get a little at the moment have parted with great things.

Very soon the boys of today will be men. They have had far better opportunities of study than their fathers had. Work is waiting for them—for their hands and for their brains. Are they getting ready for it? Not unless they are doing what they have to do now with all their might. There will be no room in this busy Canada with its railroads and lines of steamships, with its thousands of miles of farms and its mines and fisheries, for laggards or triflers. If British Columbia boys are to hold their ground in the days to come they must be in earnest now. Unless they are they must be sent from their provinces and from other countries taking the best places and doing the hardest but most honorable tasks. Nowhere are life's prizes easily won and the ruggedness of our mountains tells all who open their eyes that this is a country which will be the home of strong men.

OFFER OF STANDARD OF EMPIRE

Have any of the boys or girls who read the Colonist heard of a paper called the Standard of Empire? It is a weekly paper published in London which collects all the news from all the parts of the Empire. It tries to show the colonies and the people of England just what is going on and how they can help one another. Of course this news can do no good if people do not read it.

The High School boy in British Columbia who gets the greatest number of subscribers to the Standard of Empire before June the 1st can have a free trip to Great Britain and back. He can spend five weeks there and will have many of the best cities and the following particulars of the competition are given. The prize is worth working for.

The Standard of Empire offers free trips of three weeks in Great Britain and Ireland to the twelve Canadian high school, collegiate and county academy students or students of similar institutions that secure the highest number of subscriptions for the newspaper between February 23rd and June 1st of this year. The successful boys shall on the "Empress of Britain" July 15th and return on the "Empress of Ireland" August 15th. The boys will be accompanied by a physician. All expenses from the day the students leave home, whatever part of Canada, to the day of their return thereto, will be borne by the paper. The British Columbia boys will have a wonderful holiday of seven weeks and will travel over 13,000 miles.

The conditions of the competition have been drawn up after prolonged consultation with most of the educational authorities in Canada and have the approval of Earl Grey, the premiers of Ontario, Quebec, Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick. The primary object of the London Standard which publishes the Standard of Empire is promoting this competition is to take a representative boy from every province in Canada and show him the Old Country under the best possible conditions and thus accomplish something in the way of practical imperialism. To make the party fully representative of the Dominion one student will be selected from Nova Scotia, one from New Brunswick, one from Quebec province (excluding Montreal city), one from Montreal, two from Ontario province (excluding Toronto), one from Toronto, one from Manitoba province (excluding Winnipeg), one from Winnipeg, one from Saskatchewan, one from Alberta, one from British Columbia. The boys will visit Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Oxford, Stratford-on-Avon, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, and of course London where, it is hoped, they will be received by Lord Roberts, who has such a great belief in young Canadian manhood.

THE CORAL NECKLACE

(By Grace E. Craig)

"Oh, Daddy! Look! There's Vesuvius! And it is really smoking!" cried Faure Atherton, dancing up to her father on the promenade deck of the Astoria. The great liner was making her dignified way among the hazy islands of the bay towards the city of Naples, and all the passengers, having packed away their steamer caps and ulsters, were gathered on deck ready for the landing.

Fourteen-year-old Faure, with her merry face well tanned now by the sea breezes, and all alight with interest, her grey eyes shining and her soft brown curls escaping from the huge bow which was endeavoring to hold them, made a pretty picture in her wide brown hat and brown corduroy traveling suit. Her father looked down at her smilingly as she clung, chatting, to his arm.

"See, Daddy, all the little boats coming out to meet us! The people in that one have guitars! Oh! They are going to sing! And look, look! Those men are passing up bunches of violets on the end of a long stick! May I throw them some coppers? And oo—oo—oh! There are some little boys diving and coming up with pennies between their teeth!"

So Faure, laughing heartily and followed his little daughter's hasty flight down the deck to a point nearer the interesting urchins. To Faure the voyage from Boston to Naples had been a delight. Her mother and Aunt Alice had just been the least little bit ill, but Faure had not suffered, and she and her father had never once missed a meal in the big dining-saloon. They had played shuffle-board and bean-bag and tramped their four miles every day on deck.

The blue and gold days at sea were so glorious that Faure was almost sorry when the steamer at last reached the beautiful Azores and anchored in the harbor of the ancient city of Ponta del Garda, where Daddy said Columbus stopped for supplies on his first voyage to the new world.

She had been ordered her afternoon in the old town, however. Everybody went ashore in tiny boats rowed by dark little Portuguese men, and hired queer carriages drawn by pairs of pretty little donkeys for drives about the island. At Gibraltar, two or three days later, Faure had visited that great rock fortress of the English, crouching like a lion at the entrance of the Mediterranean, and in Genoa Daddy had taken her to see the tall, narrow house in the dark, narrow street where the great discoverer of her own dear land first opened his clear eyes.

And now at Naples, the "bella Napoli" of which the musicians in the boat were singing, the wonders were not to cease. "Mother, mother!" Faure cried, as they drove up from the dock to their hotel on the hill. "Do see the corals! The shop windows are pink with them." "Yes, dear," her mother answered smiling. "Naples is the best place in Europe to purchase corals. While we are here I mean to buy my little daughter a really fine necklace to take the place of the baby chain she is outgrowing."

"Oh, Momsey! I should like it above all things," and Faure's eyes were brighter than ever. "I've always loved my tiny string of coral beads, because Uncle Charlie brought it to me when I was a baby, but I do have to hold my breath when I put it on now."

Faure missed the soothing rocking of the good ship that first night on land after the two weeks' voyage and her sleep was disturbed by dreams of Mount Vesuvius spouting strings of coral beads which rolled down his mighty slides towards the city of Naples.

When she opened her grey eyes next morning, Aunt Alice was just ringing for the chambermaid. The ring was answered by a very young girl in a neat black dress and white cap and apron, an extremely pretty young girl, with the soft, lustrous eyes, dark hair and the skin so common in Italy. Faure, sitting up in bed with her brown curls falling around her, realized that the little maid gazed at her rather wist-

fully, and then with a pang she saw that the lovely dark eyes and the rounded cheeks were swollen with weeping.

"That girl can't be much older than I am, Auntie," she said as she climbed out of bed after her aunt had given her orders. "And she had been crying. Did you see?"

"Poor child! Probably she is tired and unhappy. These Italian girls are obliged to work very hard," and Aunt Alice looked troubled for a moment. Then she pushed aside the curtains and both aunt and niece promptly forgot little Teresita. Vesuvius was in plain sight and the beautiful Neapolitan bay, the fairest picture in the whole wide world, lay just beneath their window.

The happy day flew by on wings. Mr. and Mrs. Atherton, Aunt Alice, and Faure went to Pompeii, and walked up and down the ancient streets and peered into the houses which had been buried under Vesuvius's ashes for so many centuries; to Sorrento, that village of orange groves, perched on its bluff above the purple sea; and finally drove across the mountains to Amalfi and stayed several days in the old convent which had been turned into a hotel, where Faure often saw the few monks who still remain there walking up and down under the orange trees, with bowed heads and serene faces.

Daddy rode to her Longfellow's beautiful poem when they saw the terrace chambermaid appeared, "Salernian built with its sickle of white sand" and the "dim discovered coast" where Paestum with its ruins lies.

When they were back in Naples once more Mrs. Atherton decided that it was quite time for an expedition to the shops with the fascinating windows which had so charmed Faure on her arrival, and the little girl looked forward joyfully to becoming the proud owner of one of the dainty necklaces which were displayed everywhere in such profusion. She was to choose it herself and she could hardly wait. To be turned loose amongst the rosy corals would be bliss indeed.

Faure sat in her room on the eventful morning counting over the Italian coins which her mother had given her the night before.

"For the necklace, dear," Mrs. Atherton had said, "and the keepsakes for the home people."

"One hundred and twenty-five francs! Twenty-five dollars!" the little girl chanted softly. "Dearie me! What gorgeous things I can buy!"

Just then the door which Faure had left unlocked opened and the small chambermaid appeared, with broom and dusters to arrange the room for the day. She was about to withdraw hastily when the American girl called her. She had been weeping again, in fact she seemed to be always sorrowful, and kind little Faure felt that she must fathom these depths of woe.

"What is the matter, Teresita?" she asked gently. "You have been crying, I know. Won't you tell me what troubles you?"

Teresita spoke very fair English, but for a moment she did not answer. Then she said with a little catch in her voice,

"I am unhappy, very unhappy!"

"I am so sorry," and Faure clasped her hands before her in a way she had when she felt most deeply.

"I noticed how sad you looked the day we were here. What is the trouble? Can I help you?"

"It is doubtful if Teresita understood all Faure's words, but she did understand the sympathy in the eloquent little face, and to Faure's distress she burst into tears.

Then the story all came out. Teresita was the eldest of several children and her widowed mother was very poor. The girl had been in school until about six weeks ago and had stayed on until the end of the term would have received what she called a "certeficate," and then might easily have obtained a good position in a shop. But the mother had been ill for several weeks in the winter and unable to do her regular laundry work for the hotel, and the household funds were consequently so low that Teresita's gown and shoes had become too badly worn to appear at school, new ones were out of the question.

"And so," the little maid finished, "I did gevee it all up, and came here. The hotel people furneshe the clothes but I shall never get here enough wage to help the mother, while if I might have a posetion in a shop I should have earned as much as twenty francs a week. I was so deesappointed."

Faure looked at the pretty, sorrowful Teresita and then she looked at her little silver purse for a long moment.

"Don't cry!" she said softly at last. "How much would a new gown and new shoes and the other things you need cost?"

"Fifty francs," Teresita said sadly. "And I shall never earn here so much until I am too old for school."

Faure rose and walked around the chair where the little Italian had dropped down, and suddenly something glittered on Teresita's white apron.

"Oh, but you must not!" the girl cried. "Fifty francs! Madame, the mother, will not like it!"

"It is mine," Faure said. "Mother gave it to me for a coral necklace, but I would far rather have you use it, Teresita."

For a moment Faure's straight little American figure in its Peter Thompson suit stood opposite Teresita's little, rounded, already stooping form in its uniform of service, and then the two girls suddenly put their arms about each other and Faure felt a soft kiss on her cheek.

Mrs. Atherton and Aunt Alice could hardly refrain from laughing at Faure's generosity, but Mr. Atherton restrained them.

"The money was Faure's he said, and I am glad to find that she is unselfish enough to give up something she really cares for to help a less fortunate girl."

"But, Robert," Faure's mother mourned, "the child will not have another such opportunity to purchase corals, and girls do long them so. She was very brave, and I am sure when we were selecting gifts for all her little friends, that she was to have nothing. I believe I shall go down and get a string of beads and surprise her."

"Don't!" Mr. Atherton counseled. "Faure will not care for it now. I did not notice that she seemed unhappy when she returned from her shopping. I know my girl, and I think she can get on without a coral chain a while longer."

The very day the Athertons left Naples Teresita left the hotel to return to school.

A year later, when Faure was back in her Boston home, and had quite forgotten her longing for the pink glories of the Neapolitan windows, a box came for her one day. It was addressed in the clear, round hand which is taught in the public schools, and bore many foreign stamps.

Faure opened it wonderingly, and there on a bed of white cotton lay a coral necklace.

Mrs. Atherton and Aunt Alice exclaimed in rapture. It was a wonderfully fine chain, very long, and with beads perfectly matched, and as delicate in tint as the inside of a shell. A card attached bore the words, "From Teresita."

A little note written in the same careful hand told how Teresita had finished school, and at once obtained a good position in a dressmaking establishment. She had been able to keep her brothers in school also, and they could soon find positions now, and Teresita would be relieved from care, thanks to the young American Signorina. The writer knew that her kind friend had longed for a coral necklace, and as an uncle had returned from America with his savings and started a small jewelry shop in Naples, she had been able to obtain this one at a reasonable price. She was sending it with her "gratitude and reverent love."

"Hum!" Daddy said, when Faure exhibited her treasure to him. It is extremely handsome, but I should advise the letter even more highly than the necklace. There are things more precious than coral beads. Don't you think so, daughter?"—St. Nicholas.

SHORT STORIES

Capturing Monkeys

A famous animal-dealer has been telling recently how wild animals are captured for his great establishment at Hamburg. Monkeys, he says, are captured by wholesale in the Soudan by a simple device. First, all the drinking places in a given region are covered with thorny bushes except one. In this way the monkeys are concentrated, when thirsty, at one spot. Corn is strewn on the ground near this drinking place, and after the monkeys have grown partial to that spot, an enormous cage, similar to the thatch-

ed huts used by the native Soudanese, is carried to it in the dead of night. One side of the cage is propped up on a stake. The daily allowance of corn is then strewn inside the cage. This is repeated for several days, until the monkeys have no hesitation in entering the cage. Then, at night, a long cord is attached to the stake. The cord is covered with the desert sand, and extends to the hiding-place of the hunters. Presently a troop of monkeys appears, confidently enters the cage, and begins to eat the corn there. The hunters then pull the cord, the stake falls, and the monkeys are prisoners. Natives force them to the ground by means of sticks, enter the cage and bind the prisoners, and then take them to the place of shipment. There is no cruelty in this method, except the mere act of making the monkeys prisoners.

A Few Tongue-Twisters

A London paper recently offered a series of prizes for the best "tongue-twisting" sentences. The Wide-Awakers will find the prize-winning contributions quite amusing; here they are:

A growing gleam growing green.
The bleak breeze blighted the bright broom blossoms.

Two toads, totally tired, tried to trot to Teabury. Strict strong Stephen Stringer snared sickly six sickly silky snakes.

Susan shined shoes and socks; socks and shoes shined Susan. She ceaseeth shining shoes and socks, for shoes and socks shock Susan.

A haddock, a haddock, a black-spotted haddock; a black spot on the black back of a black-spotted haddock.

Oliver Ogglethorp ogled an owl and an oyster. Did Oliver Ogglethorp ogled an owl and an oyster? If Oliver Ogglethorp ogled an owl and an oyster, where are the owl and the oyster Oliver Ogglethorp ogled?

If you can get through with that exercise without tying your tongue into a quintuple bowknot, you will deserve a greater prize than the London paper offered in this unique contest. Save the list, and introduce it at one of your Christmas gatherings

Many Fishes in One

It is said that the starfish has a unique way of escaping from a net when it is caught; it falls apart, into a dozen fragments, and these fragments slide through the meshes. But the strangest part of it is that each of the fragments becomes, in time, a perfect fish. The only way to preserve a starfish is to plunge it into fresh water soon after it is taken; that kills it instantly.

Here are three of "Poor Richard's" sayings: "Lost time is never found again." "The cat in gloves catches no mice." "He who rises late must trot all day."

It is well to be careful of one's company. Franklin says "He that lives with cripples learns to limp," and "He that lives with wolves learns to howl."

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

Kid Gloves

Nursy put a beautiful pair o' new gloves

On my fat little hands today;

But you thought I was a fool to let me,

Cause I heard my nursy say,

"Those gloves is very 'spensive ones;

White knitted ones would do;

But those is made o' real kidskin."

Oh, dear! I wonder who—

'Cause o' en when big Uncle Bob

Comey out wit' us to stay,

He kisses mother; 'en he says,

"How are the kids today?"

Now, who you s'pose he means by "kids?"

Why, Bruver Ted an' me!

I wonder who on earf' got knitted

To make these gloves for me?

—Sunday Magazine.

Kindergarten Lunch

Why, kindergarten is just fun.

It's out before it seems to begin.

You see there's nothing new,

For teacher sort of plays with you.

It's first a story, then a song,

Which keeps the time from being long.

And then, there's something else, you know;

For every day to school you go

"Can I have my cake that's sweet.

It tastes so good and is so nice

That most times you could eat it twice.

—Adelaide V. Cooke, in Youth's Companion.

The Two Rabbits

"Will you lend me your hutch?" said Mrs. Longears

to Mrs. Whitenose, "I want it for my babies."

Mrs. Whitenose was a good, kind rabbit, and she lent the house to her friend.

When Mrs. Longears' babies were able to run

about, kind Mrs. Whitenose went to her and said:

"Can I have my house now that your children are getting strong?"

"I am sorry," was the reply she got, "to have kept you out of your house so long. Would you be so kind as to let us stay a little longer, until the children are strong enough to look after themselves?"

"Mrs. Whitenose was very kind, and she said she would. She went away, and later called again.

"Can I have my house now that your children are strong enough to take care of themselves?" she said.

"I should think not!" answered Mrs. Longears.

"What do you want with a house?"

"I want to live in it," said the poor rabbit.

"Well, then, if you want to live in it," said Mrs. Longears, "you will have to turn us out. We are here now, and unless you can beat us all, we shall stop here."

Mrs. Whitenose went sadly away. She told her tale to some friends, and wicked Mrs. Longears and her children were turned out of the house and driven away.—Tiny Tots.

A GLANCE AT CONSTANTINOPLE

(Continued from Page Six)

ment of a discordant jingle. Their dizzy flight only ends after several hours, and then they fall senseless to the ground in communion with the infinite. Today is the event of the week—The Semelk—when the Sultan emerges from his palace, and goes to the mosque. The public never knows long beforehand when he will worship or by which route he will drive. This precaution, with various others, is taken to ensure safety. About 8 a.m. soldiers begin to appear. Regiment after regiment line the way, and of all fantastic garb for men, the dress of a Turkish soldier offers the most variety. Baggy red trousers, high boots, short blue coats, fez, and lastly a sash

Fighting a Typhoon—A U. S. Transport

By A. P. Taylor, Chief of Detectives, Honolulu

IN the summer of 1899 the United States War Department assembled at Jefferson City, Missouri, one of the finest trains of experienced army mules and horses ever organized for foreign service. From Cuba, from the northern borders of the United States, from frontier army posts, and, in fact, from every part of the United States where the quartermaster's insignia were in evidence, these animals were brought to the common rendezvous in Missouri. They were the pick of the army—staid old mules and horses that had been in the service for years, and knew almost as much of military discipline as the men in blue. Their transshipment followed in July, and then the War Department cast about for a vessel in which to ship them to Manila, where General Otis was even then delaying important army movements in order that these animals might accompany the troops to "the front."

The Siam had just returned from Nanaimo with a cargo of coal. She was a fine, big ten-knot boat, with Austrian officers and sailors. The War Department decided, although she flew the flag of the Emperor Joseph, that she was just the vessel needed. Early in August, after several weeks of hammering, sawing, and building of superstructures, three hundred and seventy-three horses and mules were sent aboard and placed in separate stalls for the long voyage to Manila. The loading of the animal cargo was a matter of much concern to the War Department, with the result that almost the pick of the packers and teamsters of the army—fifty-six in all—were chosen for the voyage.

In command of these rough-and-ready plainmen was Captain J. P. O'Neil, 25th Infantry, United States Army. Captain O'Neil was just the sort of man to deal with the cowboys—no army dandy, but a true-blue soldier, and the men admired and loved him.

Among the horses was the thoroughbred presented to General "Joe" Wheeler, United States Army, by the citizens of Alabama after his return from the Cuban campaign. "Beauty," he was called by the men, and he was given a place of honor near the officers' cabin. Yet another splendid animal was the horse belonging to Miss Wheeler, daughter of the General, who was then an army nurse in the Philippines.

The officers and crew were all Austrians, with the exception of two engineers. The commander was Captain Sennen Raichich, sailor, gentleman, and postage stamp connoisseur. His hobby was rare stamps, and his cabin was filled with cases containing valuable specimens.

Ten days after leaving San Francisco the Siam reached Honolulu, and the horses and mules were taken ashore and sent to the Government corrals, where they recuperated for two days. During this time Captain O'Neil spent much time considering the arrangement of the stalls. These were arranged along the main deck and in the first hold below. Over the exposed portions of the main deck superstructures had been raised to protect the animals from the elements. The forward deck was loaded with hay and grain for use during the voyage, while between decks was a stock of forage. Over the officers' section a deck house was built, and used as a sleeping place for the cowboys.

The Honoluluans took great interest in the horses, and hundreds examined the stalls, which were arranged along the sides of the steamer, the animals facing inward. Small chains napped to the supports on either side led to the rings of the halters. Cleats were nailed to the flooring to give the animals footing during storms.

For several days the voyage toward the Philippines was delightful. Half-cloudy days and trade winds maintained an even temperature throughout the ship. Officers, crew, cowboys, the few passengers, and the animals were on the best of terms.

On September 17 a terrific storm burst over the steamer. The vessel rolled, and the horses, unused to such a motion, had difficulty in retaining their feet. Clouds of spray dashed over the bridge and tons of water broke upon the decks. The stalls were flooded and became slippery and the animals frequently fell. Sometimes a lurch threw at least fifty from their feet. Instantly there was a struggling, kicking mass of horse and mule flesh on the decks. For two days and nights this went on, and few men were able to sleep. Finally things got so bad that Captain O'Neil sent a written request to Captain Raichich to change the course of the vessel to any direction that would give the least motion to the ship. With considerable difficulty and no little danger, the ship was then put about, and all hands breathed a sigh of relief. The vessel scudded before the wind, riding more easily, though she was going far out of her course.

After that storm the ship was a hospital, for two hundred and thirty-three horses and mules were more or less injured, and six of the animals died of their injuries.

On September 29 the steamer was close to Cape Engano, on the northern coast of the Island of Luzon. On the morning of September 30 the sky became overcast, the wind freshened, and the barometer fell. In the afternoon there was a peculiar glow in the clouds, which behaved most curiously; they seemed caught in currents of wind and were stretched out across the heavens in orderly lines, parallel with the horizon. To the landsman none of the signs were ominous, but the ship's officers sent orders quietly among the crew.

Evening came on, the sea began to stir, and the crests of little waves broke sharply. The Siam was now in sight of the northernmost portion of Luzon, and as Cape Engano was approached she was slowed down, but the captain and officers looked in vain for the lightship on the Cape. At ten o'clock the commander changed the course of the vessel from west to north, thereby keeping out of the channel above the Cape, for he would not risk entering the waterway without first picking up the light.

At eleven o'clock the heavens and the sea seemed to meet in a mighty clash. There was one mighty reverberating roar, the steamer heeled over, the wind howled through the rigging, and the stern, lifting high out of the water, permitted the propeller to race, shaking the vessel from stem to stern. The gong and bells rang sharply in the engine room, the propeller stopped altogether, spun again. The tramping of feet sounded along the decks; orders were shouted from the bridge in Austrian. The cowboys gathered on the main deck and waited anxiously—for what, they did not know.

Then, almost without warning, a demoniacal sea and a fearful wind, with legions of horrible, never-to-be-forgotten night terrors, appeared to leap on the ship from the darkness.

A sickening dread crept into my heart. In fifteen minutes the whole fury of the typhoon was upon us. It was almost midnight of September 30 when we realized, by a glance into the chart room, that a battle for our lives was upon us. It was human science matched against the ungovernable fury of the elements. Which would win?

I made my way to the bridge, clinging now to a rope, and now down upon my knees with my arms around a stanchion. By main force I held on to the wheel-house, where the captain and his two mates directed the course of the stricken ship. Their faces were set with grim determination, their eyes staring fiercely now at the compass and then at the boiling seas, which pitched and rolled us about like a paper box. The wheel flew round from side to side. One end of the bridge rose and towered above me until I leaned over almost upright against the ascending deck and as suddenly it fell until it seemed to plow the water. The wind, blowing at eighty miles an hour, tore canvas and rigging to shreds.

Suddenly the bow lifted high upon a monster wave. Higher, higher, higher it rose, while the stern sank down into a yawning chasm. Simultaneously a huge wave struck us abeam. Down came the bow, and over

heeled the steamer upon her side. From below came the nerve-racking bellowing and screaming of the terrified animals as they strove madly to keep their feet. Hoarse shouts came up from the lower decks, where the cowboys were endeavoring to help their charges. Now and then there was a crash as an animal was flung bodily out of its stall across the deck, where it smashed stalls and set other animals loose. Each time the ship rolled I set my teeth, for each swing seemed about to plunge us into the boiling black abyss below. Often my heart seemed to stand still, and I waited for the moment when our devoted band would be hurled into eternity.

Presently half a dozen of us descended to the stokehold in order to send ashes up to the deck to be spread under the hoofs of the struggling animals. Out of that stifling hole bucketful after bucketful was hoisted until the deck was strewn with debris. But the heat of the stokehold and the unusual labor caused the amateur stokers to sicken, and, exhausted and nauseated, we climbed to the deck again and lay there gasping.

With morning the storm grew worse. At nine o'clock Captain Raichich determined to heave the ship to, but the plan had to be abandoned, owing to stress of weather. The steamer was compelled to head directly into the wind, which eddied in dizzy concentric circles around a larger circumference. My diary contains the following notes jotted down in the afternoon of October 1, written mainly in shorthand while I lay ill in my bunk:

"Good heavens! Another such day and night as we have been having and I believe I shall become insane. Buffeted and tossed about like a feather, careening, rolling, and pitching, the Siam seems ready to take her final plunge. Just now a great wave lifted the bow until it seemed the vessel would stand straight upon her stern; the stern went down and threw us up again with a terrific lift. A wave strikes the bow and races the full length of the vessel, tearing everything loose it can rip from its fastenings. It is sickening. I am writing this in the very midst, the centre, of the worst kind of storm one can encounter at sea. The men are shouting and cursing, the animals pawing and uttering plaintive sounds.

"We don't know where we are. We know we are heading northeast to get away from ragged reefs which lie to the north of Luzon. We are steaming directly in the face of the typhoon and make no progress. The barometer has fallen twelve points since noon. May Heaven have mercy on us!

"7 a. m., October 2nd—What terrible

sights I have witnessed during this awful time! The storm increased every hour of the night, the barometer going down from 82 to 30, disclosing the fact that we were heading directly toward the centre of the typhoon. We have rolled so heavily that the rail goes under at each dip. The men remained at their posts in the stable division, striving to keep the animals from plunging out of their stalls from sheer terror. Suddenly a mule falls. Men hurry to raise it. A return lurch, and down go a score—a mass of maddened, screaming brutes. From every part of the ship whistle signals are heard calling for help. None can be offered, and there the poor beasts lie piled up on each other, sliding upon their sides and backs from one side of the ship to the other, tearing strips of flesh from their bodies, causing them to groan piteously in their helplessness. The ship is tossed every way, up and down, side to side. Heavy seas break across the decks.

"Crash! There goes the cowboys' bunk house on the poop deck. It is flooded, and the men's belongings are sweeping into the sea. The water is pouring down into our cabins. Destruction everywhere. Another crash—the rending of timbers in the stable sections. I hear the men shouting warnings and hear their feet tramping across the decks. The stalls have given way entirely. Horses are plunging through the hatchways into the lower stable divisions. A thud, a groan, and they are dead. The rest are piled up in sickening, agonizing masses, rolling, snorting, kicking, and endeavoring to get upon their feet. No man dare move from his holding-place. One has to stand almost upon the cabin wall to keep erect.

"There they lie, all our pets, the captain's thoroughbred, General Wheeler's own charger. There are twenty horses dead in one heap. A mule has plunged right down into the engine room, breaking its legs. It lay there for two hours before Captain O'Neil could shoot the suffering beast. The engineers crawled over the carcass as they stood at the throttles to ease the engines down as the propeller races.

"The terrific battle of the elements outside beggars any description from me. Intensify any storm you have experienced on land a couple of thousand times, add all the terrors that darkness can furnish, add the thoughts of terrible death staring you in the face every minute, with the sights and sounds of Dante's Inferno, and then perhaps you can gain some idea of our misery.

"At daylight the seas swept across and filled up on decks. Then it was that Spartan

measures had to be taken. The hatches were ordered to be battened down, thus confining in a death-trap nearly two hundred mules. We knew it meant death by suffocation to those that were still living, but our own lives were at stake, and to save our own the animals must be sacrificed.

"I am now writing in the chart room. If the vessel should sink, I don't want to be caught like a rat down in my cabin, although there will be no chance for life in any case if we go down.

"To make our terror worse the Austrian firemen have mutinied. They heard that the captain had given up the ship. They were right, for he told us to prepare for the worst. Think of knowing that we have got to drown! Our boats are all smashed and hanging in bits at the davits. The firemen tumbled up on the deck looking like demons from the underworld. Then Captain O'Neil showed his true nature. He became the hard, steel-like soldier. He sternly ordered them below, but the men did not move. The cowboys knew instinctively that without steam to turn the engines we must surely founder. Two of the cowboys seized the ringleader, and, placing the ends of a lasso about his wrists and thumbs, started to draw the rope over a guy wire, threatening to string him up by the thumbs. Captain O'Neil had turned away when these men took the prisoner in charge. Immediately the frightened crew turned and fled down to the stokehold.

"Who can blame the poor beggars? Life is as sweet to them as to us. Two hours later they came up again, but the display of an army revolver in Captain O'Neil's hand caused them to retreat.

"The chief engineer, an Englishman, has gone insane. Thirty-three years at sea, and now he has gone to pieces! The terror of the long vigils at the throttle unnerved him. I passed him a little while ago; he was sitting in his cabin wailing piteously, his face blanched with terror. The little Scotch second engineer has been on duty every hour since the night of the 30th. His whole back was scalded by steam. Dr. Calkins bound it up in cotton and oil, and he is working as if nothing had happened, brave little fellow.

"6 a. m., Tuesday morning, October 3rd.—Another chapter in my experience of Hades. No one is on duty except the ship's officers. It is a ship of the dead. I have just taken a look down the upper stable division, and the sight sickened me. The poor brutes of horses and mules, mangled and torn, lay in heaps, the live ones trying to extricate themselves from the dead.

"At last the typhoon has spent itself, and by tomorrow morning we shall probably be able to get back on our course and make a fresh start for Manila. Nearly all the horses and about two hundred mules are wounded as far as we can ascertain. Soon the latches will be taken off, and we can learn the horrible truth.

"October 4th.—All morning long the dead animals have been hoisted out and thrown overboard. How horrible it all is! The men working in the lower holds are overpowered and compelled to come up on deck every few minutes. We have three steam winches going. We found only one live mule in the lower hold. Captain O'Neil has been shooting most of the live animals, for they are beyond hope in their terrible condition.

"Captain Raichich told me today that for four hours yesterday he did not know whether the ship would pull through. The Siam got into the trough and could not be steered. He said he was prepared then for death. He said he has never before experienced such a terrible storm. We don't know just where we are yet, as we can take no observations.

"What a terrible change in Captain Raichich's appearance! He never left the bridge for three days and nights. He, as well as the two men at the wheel, were lashed to stanchions. He wore two oil 'slickers,' but they are in ribbons, and the tar from them has sunk into his hair and beard and deep into his skin. He is dirty and wretched-looking. His cheeks are sunken and there is an almost insane glare in his eyes. He looks like a wreck, but in spite of his terrible ordeal he is as decisive in manner as before. Poor fellow, he hardly ate anything during the whole of the typhoon. He saved our lives.

"We have just located our position. We are a hundred miles north of Luzon, and close by are the dreaded coral-teeth we tried to avoid.

"October 5th.—We are now nearing Manila Bay, and have cleared up the vessel fairly well and thrown most of the carcasses overboard. The ship is a wreck; everything seems to have been twisted, broken, torn, or damaged in some way. Up to last night we got overboard three hundred and fifty-five carcasses. This morning four more were found dead and two others had to be shot. We now have only twelve animals left, some of which may land at Manila alive. This is all we have left out of three hundred and seventy-three. Dozens of sharks follow in the wake of the vessel. The Siam's expedition has been the most disastrous in the transport service."

As a matter of fact, the Siam actually landed only two animals at Manila. They were little Spanish mules which had been thrown into the coal-hold, and, strange to say, had not a scratch upon them. They were and are still known in and about Manila as the "Million-Dollar Beauties" of the quartermaster's department.—Wide World Magazine.

How British Museum Came Into Being



LIKE most of the great institutions and achievements in which the race takes pride, like the Empire and the Constitution themselves, the British Museum owes much to what apparently was luck or accident, but which in the after-event looks like the half-conscious work of a slowly maturing destiny. In its present completeness and ordered equipment, the national museum of Great Britain might seem, were its history unknown, the embodiment of a logically formulated idea, like some more recent collections elsewhere; yet it has grown in its own way, much as English oaks have done, spreading out into spontaneous, vigorous branches; and in spite of British haphazardry, and in spite of occasional blighting winds from the treasury, the full growth has attained a rich organic unity.

As most people know, the museum had its origin in the will of Sir Hans Sloane, who died at a great old age in January, 1753. Sloane, an Irishman of Scotch descent, was a distinguished physician, with a keen interest in and gift for natural science. He was made a baronet by George I.; he became president of the College of Physicians and of the Royal Society. But in his younger days he had spent two years in Jamaica, 1687-1689, and had, with well-directed energy, formed a fine collection illustrative of the natural history of the island.

To this collection he was always adding during the rest of his long career; and the splendid bequest of a much-travelled friend, Charleton, very greatly enhanced its value. Long before his death he had conceived a strong desire that his collections should be kept together and put to public use. In 1739 he made a will, subsequently modified by codicils, embodying his intention. At one time he designed that the collections should be kept in his Chelsea manor-house; but in the end the house was left to his daughters. In its final form the will directed that the collections should be offered, for the comparatively small sum of \$100,000, to the King, and, failing him, to Parliament. The King looked askance at the offer, and the matter was brought before the House of Commons. Here, too, there was hesitation. Chance, however, or destiny was working for the scheme of a national museum.

It happened that another famous collection, intended for public use and access, was without a fixed resting-place or home of its own. This was the library, chiefly of manuscripts, which had been formed in the sixteenth century by Sir Robert Cotton. It had been housed in various temporary quarters, and while at Ashburnham House, Westminster, had been

partly destroyed by fire. Sloane's offer gave practical emphasis to the question of housing the Cottonian Library, the neglect of which had become a scandal. A group of members of Parliament, with Onslow, the speaker, at their head, conceived the idea of combining the two collections and, furthermore, of purchasing for the nation the splendid collection of manuscripts made by Robert Harley, Queen Anne's Minister, and his son. Parliament was brought to approve of the plan and the British Museum became an accomplished fact.

It was certainly a piece of good fortune that these two libraries were added to Sloane's collection, not only because of their great value, but because they gave the museum a more comprehensive character. Sloane's collection was mainly, though by no means entirely, a natural history collection. With all its admirable uses, a museum dominated by this character does not wholly fulfil its function as a Temple of the Muses.

It was fortunate, therefore, that from the outset the museum represented other needs besides those of natural science. As it grew, it was to become more and more an embodiment of the fullest and finest conception of a museum; a home of "the humanities"; a kind of silent university, admitting all who cared to learn; a store-house not only of the wonders of nature but of the many inventions of man.

It is odd to think that the means chosen by Parliament for raising the necessary funds was a lottery but so it was. Then arose the question of housing the collections. Buckingham House was available; and it is only by an accident that the museum does not now occupy the site of the King's palace. But the price asked was thought too much, and it was finally decided to purchase Montagu House in Bloomsbury. How delightful a site must this have been in the mid-eighteenth century! The well-proportioned house of ruddy brick and white stone had a spacious garden at its back, with green fields in prospect stretching up to the hills of Highgate. By degrees this garden was enclosed with long galleries; then in the 'forties of the last century, Montagu house was finally to disappear and make way for the great stone front of the present day.

A hundred and fifty years ago, on January 15, 1759, the British Museum was officially opened. Its history henceforth is one of continual accretions, for which the existing buildings were again and again to prove too small, as indeed is the case at the present day. Early in the nineteenth century came the Elgin Marbles for which, more than anything else, the museum is famed through the world. The sculptures were condemned, it is almost in-

credible to think, by the leading connoisseurs of the day as inferior late work; and it was chiefly owing to the determined advocacy of the unfortunate painter Haydon that they were not lost to the nation. The possession of works of art of paramount beauty enriched the museum on another side than that of learning and science; and the effect of these sculptures on taste was almost a revolution. For long they were exhibited in a temporary gallery, little better than a shed. The nucleus of the famous Egyptian collections, the antiquities captured from the French by the English army in Egypt, including the Rosetta Stone, had already been deposited in the museum in 1802.

The long gallery housing the library of George III., presented by his son, and still known as the King's library, was completed in 1827. But the great increase in the department of printed books dates from the passing of the Copyright Act of 1842, under which a copy of every British book has to be deposited in the museum. Till 1852 what was left of the old garden of Montagu house, within the quadrangle of galleries which had gradually grown up round it, remained unoccupied. In that year Panizzi, afterwards principal librarian, proposed that this space should be used for the extension of the library. People who climb the dome of St. Paul's are often surprised by the apparition of another huge dome against the western sky which they have never noticed from London streets. It is the dome of the great reading room, considerably larger, indeed, than that of St. Paul's itself, though it makes little impression in its own neighborhood, being mostly hidden from view. Round this are the galleries of iron-work, filling the rectangular space with their miles of bookshelves. This extension was completed in 1857.

Still the museum grew apace. Besides the remarkable Assyrian collections, the second half of the nineteenth century saw endless precious additions in all the various departments. The natural history collections became absurdly over-crowded, cramped in a single section of the Bloomsbury building, whereas, now the huge museum at South Kensington, erected in 1880-83, seems none too ample for them. Even this removal, the building of a new wing on the east, the white wing, in 1884, and the recent transference of provincial newspapers to Hendon have not prevented the collections from again becoming over-crowded, though the new buildings now in course of slow erection will afford relief for a time. Who knows what another century will see?